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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Our Refugees

MR U Tat-chee's personal campaign in America to publicize Hongkong's refugee problem ranks as a considerable service to the Colony, and is appreciated as such. There may be no immediate tangible results, but it is encouraging to know that in consequence of Mr U's efforts, many people at United Nations headquarters now possess an appreciation of a problem about which hitherto they have been ignorant and apparently uninterested.

The Colony is entitled to the active as well as sympathetic interest of the United Nations in this subject. To date Government, together with local organisations, have had to bear the full responsibility of dealing with the problem in face of the knowledge that it is, in fact, of international concern and should long ago have engaged the attention of the United Nations.

On this point Hongkong has reason to feel aggrieved, more particularly when it sees how readily nations have responded to appeals to relieve the problem of refugees and displaced persons in Central Europe. We have been left to our own devices where it has been necessary to endeavour to absorb, employ and provide accommodation for hundreds of thousands of refugees in an already overcrowded area. It is an unfair burden for the Colony to carry.

THE possibility of member states of the United Nations offering to open their doors to Hongkong's refugees appears to be highly remote, though this would be the rational, and from Hongkong's point of view, the most effective method of resolving the problem. Failing that, it is a reasonable request that the United Nations should know its obligations to give assistance in other forms.

Mr U Tat-chee has been propounding a scheme which is interesting in conception but which poses some questions and arouses some doubts. Because he is one of our leading industrialists, due regard is paid to Mr U's estimate that given the finance it is possible to build sufficient new factories in Hongkong to employ an additional 100,000 workers. Some surprise, however, must be expressed that there are as many as that number of skilled and semi-skilled labourers on the local unemployment market.

THE idea of putting our surplus population into fully productive work is attractive, but is not a simple undertaking. Factories can be built and can produce manufactured goods, but it is still necessary to find markets for them, which today is becoming an increasingly difficult task. Some encouragement can be derived from Mr U's disclosure that the United States is a potentially big customer for Hongkong products, and a fact which bolsters his scheme is that at the present the Colony's industries are quite inadequate to meet American demands for our manufactures.

The figure which Mr U Tat-chee is quoted as saying is required to put his plan into effect — \$10 million — is presumably a token one, it could not conceivably cover the cost of building the factories, houses and schools envisaged in the scheme. Total requirement would more likely be in the region of \$100 million. To what extent, if any, Government would be expected to contribute towards this capital outlay would require careful consideration. But the U plan undoubtedly possesses merits and deserves to be studied and evaluated at the highest official levels.

HUNDREDS OF CONVICTS BATTLE DAKOTA PRISON GUARDS

New York, May 7. TWO hundred convicts rioted for four hours in the North Dakota State Prison at Bismarck, today before a flying wedge of prison guards broke up the demonstration with gunfire.

Six convicts were reported wounded in the guards' attack, and four guards were hurt in the prison were freed. Some of the prisoners told reporters during the height of the demonstration that they joined the rioting because guards had been stealing money from the cells.

The convicts, who had shouted defiance and threatened a mass escape minutes earlier, were herded into the wrecked cell house. The cell house was blowing with teargas and most of the convicts broke into tears as they were locked up again.

Five of the convicts escaped the round-up and were unaccounted for. Warden O.J. Nygaard believed they were still hiding in outbuildings in the prison yard. At the height of the riot, reporters talked with five convict leaders through a barred window of the administration building.

IMPORTANT TERRORIST CAPTURED

Ipoh, May 7. Guidon riflemen and local special constables last night wounded and captured Chin Voon, 35, Chinese branch committee member of the outlawed Malayan Communist Party, whom security forces have described as the one Communist terrorist in Malaya known to have a special liking for an expensive brand of British cigarettes.

An announcement today said Chin Voon was caught in an ambush laid by the 2/8 Gurkha Rifles and special constables on limestone cliffs, five miles south of Ipoh. He escaped wounded in both arms but later was captured attempting to crawl under a guarded perimeter fence around a Chinese-owned tin mine. He had an empty revolver holster around his waist. — Reuter.

US GROUP SEEKS

'TRUSTEESHIP' OF FORMOSA

From RENE MacCOLL

Washington, May 7. The news that the United States is installing a "Matador" guided missile launching site on Chiang Kai-shek's Formosa comes today at a time when powerful forces are moving to induce the United Nations to give America "trusteeship" of the island.

Psychiatrist Wanted To Hire Own Killer

Detroit, May 7. American psychiatrist, C. L. R. Pearson, arrested on April 25 after having tried to hire the services of a professional killer—in order to commit suicide—was freed today. The judge recalled that suicide was not a crime in the State of Michigan. Last April, a Detroit night club door keeper informed the police that Dr. Pearson had asked him if he knew a killer. A police trap was laid, with a policeman pretending to be the willing murderer, only to learn that the victim was to be Pearson himself. The Michigan State prosecutor demanded that Pearson be charged with attempted murder. — Franco-Press.

Forest Fire Hits Town

New York, May 7. A forest fire driven by 30-mile-an-hour winds roared through the outskirts of Manchester, Mass., today, burning several homes. Every able-bodied person in town was called out to fight the flames. Civil defence director John Cullinane declared a state of emergency. The fire, located in a development known as the Charles Walker Estate, was driving toward the centre of town a mile away. Residents in the path of the fire hastily carried their belongings and furniture out of their homes. More than 1,000 pigs were set free when the fire advanced toward the building. Embers and kinders were carried on the high wind into the centre of town, creating new fire hazards. — United Press.

This would mean the end of Chiang's influence there and make Formosa a second Okinawa. The Matador now being installed in Formosa has a 600-mile range — covering the Chinese cities of Nanking, Shanghai and Canton. Nine more guided missile units are planned for Formosa. One extreme right-wing group which is pressing for what would amount to annexation of Formosa by America is the Citizens Foreign Relations Committee.

The committee has large funds at its disposal and is backed by some of the richest big concerns in America. Washington worried the fact that 1. Formosans are openly saying they much preferred the Japanese rule to that of Chiang. 2. Chiang's troops are ageing, growing hopelessly stale, and fast losing all stomach for a fight. If America does get UNO trusteeship over the island it would be trailing her coat with a vengeance. Mao Tse-tung has repeatedly vowed to his people that one day Formosa will be reincorporated in China. But if America took the island over Mao would know he would have to go to war to make good his boast. — London Express Service.

Malaria Cure Discovered

Mexico City, May 7. Mexican doctors have discovered a new drug that is reported to cure malaria with two or three applications, the Public Health Secretary Ignacio Morones Prieto said today. Morones Prieto said results achieved with the drug have been "miraculous" with only three pills "a malaria patient can be totally cured." The new drug is already produced in Mexican laboratories and work will start immediately on "some 400,000 patients throughout the country." Morones Prieto said main ingredients entering into composition of the new drug are pirimethamine and primaquine. — United Press.

CHINCOM TOTTERING

Modification Of Harsh American Proposals Sought

Washington, May 7. The virtual dissolution of the China Control Committee (Chincom) in Paris is considered possible by foreign diplomatic sources here unless the United States is willing to modify its new proposals for stricter trade regulations with China than with Soviet Russia.

Chincom is scheduled to meet in Paris today to consider these proposals which were recently given by State Department representatives of the 14 Chincom nations including Japan and many European countries. It is believed the Chincom meeting in Paris would adjourn for a week to consider in detail these proposals and to try to find out how adamant the United States is in not modifying them.

MODIFICATION

The sources pointed out that the proposals do not reflect in any way the assurances given by President Eisenhower to former Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden here in February, 1956, that there was likely to be a considerable modification of United States policy on trade with China. This subject, it is recalled, was also discussed at the recent Bermuda meeting when Secretary of State John Foster Dulles reported to have been embarrassed over Eisenhower's assurances to Eden and merely promised that United States proposals would be made about trade with China.

The United States proposals, contained in the notes to the 14 Chincom nations are reported to bar products in lists 1, 2, 3 regarding trade with Soviet Russia from being traded with China.

THREE LISTS

★ List 1 concerns war materials which are automatically barred in trade with Soviet. ★ List 2 concerns quantities of goods that can be traded with Soviet Russia. ★ List 3 refers to goods in which trade is not embargoed with Soviet Russia but which is under constant review. The one modification the United States proposes that the special China list concerning 207 different types of goods

that cannot be traded with China should be abolished and that no types of goods on this list be included in list 3 so that they would be embargoed for trade with China.

GIVE REASONS

The sources point out that a large number of different items which can be traded with Soviet Russia and which the other Chincom nations want to trade with China are excluded in the United States proposals. "What the other Chincom nations want to know," they said, are the reasons for excluding so many items for trade with Communist China that can be traded with Soviet Russia. — United Press.

Costello Gaoled For Contempt

New York, May 7. Frank Costello, a gambler who has been described as the overlord of the underworld, received a 30-day workhouse sentence today for refusing to answer questions before a Grand Jury investigating an attack on him last Thursday night.

The former bootlegger and slot machine king was found guilty of contempt of court for scornful a judge's order to tell the jury what he wanted to know about the shooting and about a paper found in his pocket showing \$651,284 in "take". Judge Jacob Gould Schurman of General Sessions passed sentence on Costello after Costello had twice invoked the Fifth Amendment to appearances before the Grand Jury. Judge Schurman refused Costello's request to be released on bond and the underworld king was led off to a cell. — United Press.

MONTY SAYS: RUSSIA NOT LIKELY TO START N-WAR

New York, May 7. Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, Deputy Supreme Commander of North Atlantic Treaty forces, arrived here today for a three-week visit which will include talks with President Eisenhower and the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff.

In reply to questions he said he agreed with the British Government's decision to reduce manpower in the armed services. "I think the British have taken a very brave step. I think the deterrent to war has been reduced the place where Russia for the time being is not willing to take the risk of a nuclear war," Viscount Montgomery said.

He added that Europe was, in his view, the one place where the Soviet Union would not launch an attack "for the time being," and that it was "unlikely" that a nuclear war will be launched by Russia in the foreseeable future. Asked about demands for limited nuclear tests, Viscount Montgomery said it would be "madness" not to continue developing such weapons. He said the hydrogen bomb was the answer placed at the disposal of nations. "I would say that if you go on fighting, you use whatever weapons you need to defeat aggression—and you use only those you want," he said. — Reuter.

Electronic Lovers Break Engagement

Hollywood, May 7. Science suffered a setback today when a pair of electronically matched fiancées — 23-year-old Barbara Smith and 28-year-old John Caran — broke off their engagement.

Last October, on a television programme the famous electronic machine "Univac" was introduced. It was claimed that the Univac could pick out the qualities of the ideal man—or woman—and find the perfect mate. A thousand women replied to the television questionnaire. Miss Smith, a pretty telephone girl, was found to be the "ideal woman" and young Caran, a publicity agent, was picked as the "ideal man".

The electronic couple became famous overnight. They announced their forthcoming marriage, and were offered a honeymoon in Paris by the company sponsoring the radio programme. But today, they broke off their engagement. Love has not reached the machine age, they explained. — Franco-Press.

SYRIAN NOTE

Damascus, May 7. The Syrian Government has warned Turkey that the massing of Turkish troops on the Syrian border could jeopardise relations between the two countries, informed sources said today. The warning was contained in an aide-memoire addressed to the Turkish Government. — Franco-Press.

Russians Have Left Hand And Right Hand Trouble

Moscow, May 7. MR Nikita Khrushchev, the Soviet Communist Party Chief, criticised four Soviet Ministers today when he complained to the Supreme Soviet about "the big evil of departmentalism." Throughout 1956—and even this year—he said, Mr D.V. Ruzsky, Minister for Steel and Chemical Industries, Construction and Mr Nikolai Dyzin's Ministry of Construction dispatched large numbers of prefabricated houses to the Krasnoyarsk (Siberia) region

from the central areas. But at the same time, large numbers of prefabricated houses were being sent from Krasnoyarsk region to the central areas by Mr Georgi Orlov's Ministry of Timber and Mr A. K. Kortanov's Ministry of Construction for Prefabricated Industrial Enterprises. All this was due to "departmental chaos," Mr Khrushchev declared. "Uneconomical transport costs the State quite a few hundred million rubles every year." — Reuter.

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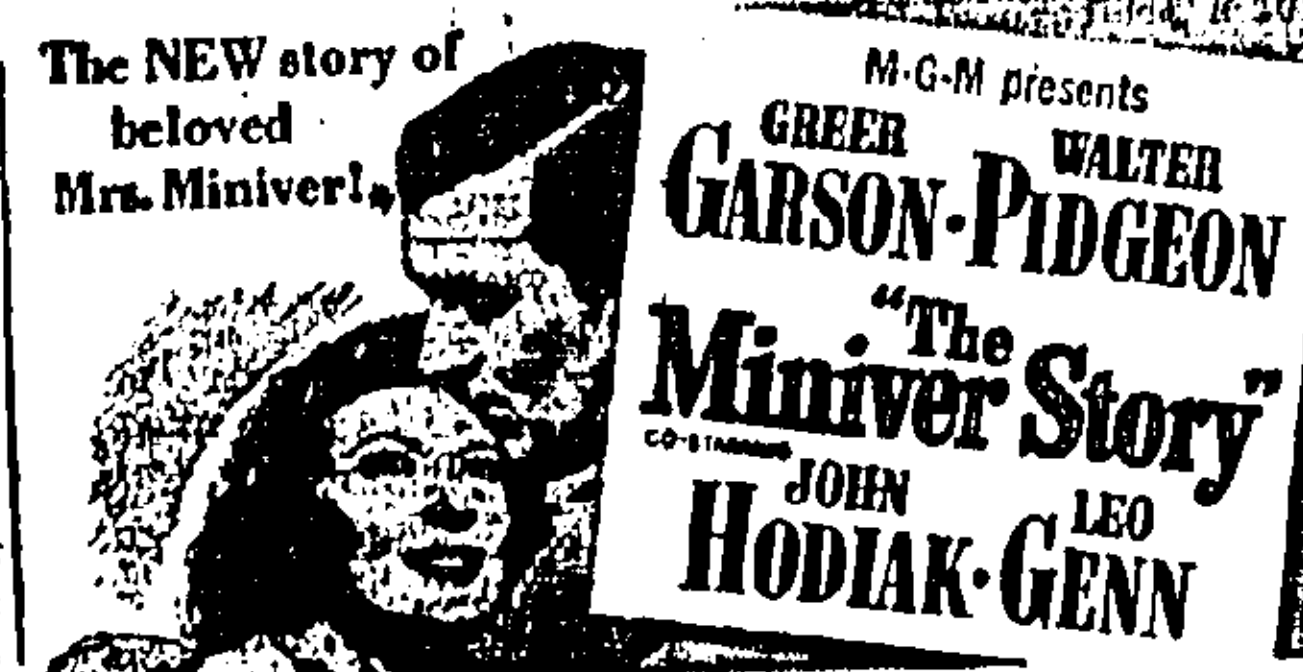
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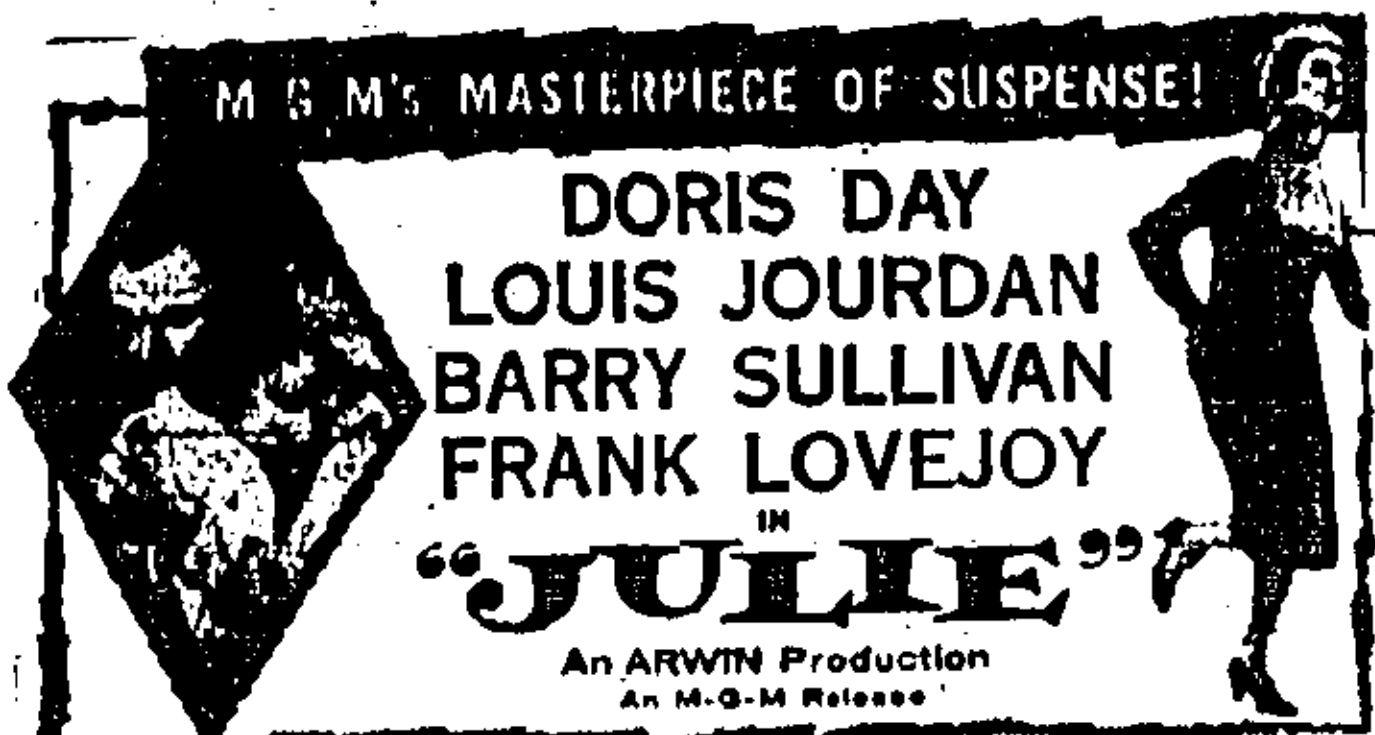
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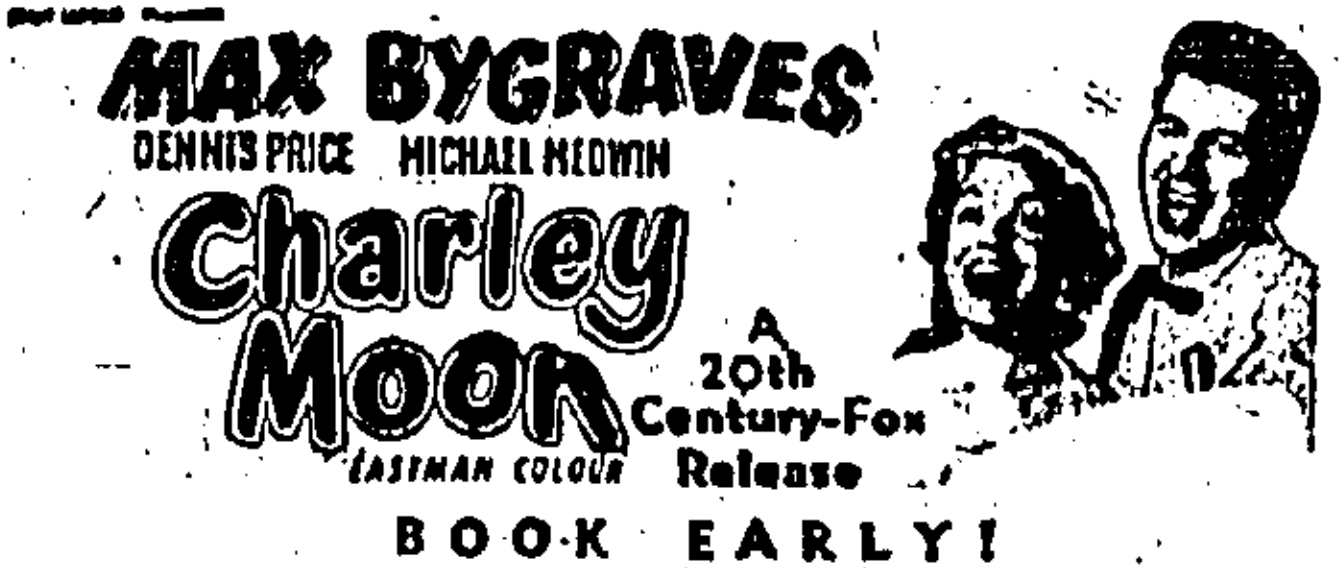
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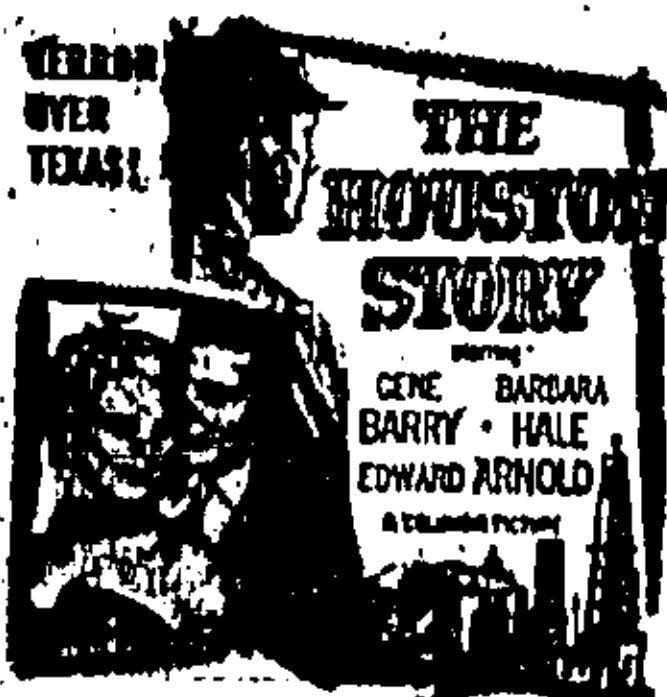
**CAPITOL RITZ**

TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.



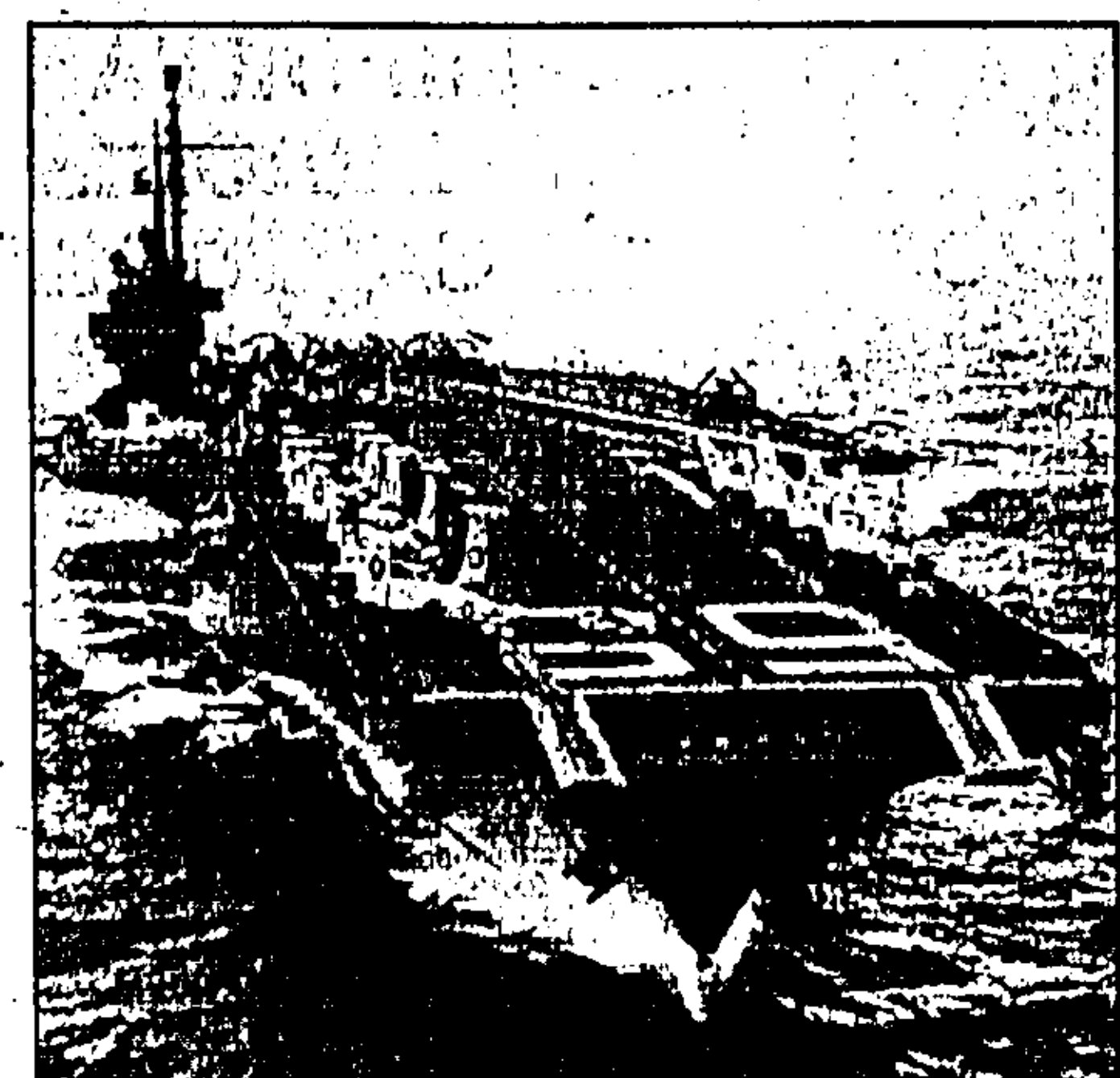
NEXT CHANGE
"HOUSE OF SECRETS"
MICHAEL CRAIG

SHOWING TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



Next Change
Marlon Brando in
"ON THE WATERFRONT"

7TH FLEET HAS 'ATOMIC CAPABILITY'

FORRESTAL SAILS

The world's largest carrier, the 60,000-ton Forrestal, which, with other units of the American Sixth Fleet, sailed from Villefranche, France, for the Middle East. The urgent move was in connection with the crisis in Jordan.—Reuterphoto.

ACTION COMMITTEE URGES RATIFICATION OF TWO TREATIES

Paris, May 7.
An Action Committee for the United States of Europe, a "Ginger Group" headed by M. Jean Monnet, first President of the European Coal and Steel Pool High Authority, today adopted unanimously a resolution urging the six pool countries to ratify the Common Market and Euratom Treaties before their parliaments adjourn for their summer vacations.

The resolution also supported the idea of a free trade zone to include the Common Market countries and Britain, and emphasized the usefulness of collaboration between Britain and Euratom and of an association between the United States and Euratom to hasten the peaceful development of atomic energy.

The Action Committee, consisting of leaders of West European political parties and non-Communist trade unions, first proposed the appointment of three experts to fix European Atomic Energy targets.

The resolution said the work of these "three wise men" confirmed "the gravity of our situation and the urgency of rapid action." The results of their mission show that it is necessary and possible to carry out, with the aid of the United States, Canada and Great Britain, an atomic electricity production programme having as its aim the installation in our countries by 1967 of nuclear power stations with a power of 15 million kilowatts furnishing an output of electricity superior to that of all the thermic stations and all the dams existing today in France and Germany.

ATOMIC COMPLEX
The resolution said the Common Market treaty would give Europe stage by stage "possibilities of development comparable to those enjoyed by the United States." By means of Euratom, the six countries would form "the world's third great atomic complex." The two treaties would also allow an association with overseas territories which "will contribute to the economic, social and cultural development of which these territories await." M. Monnet told a press conference after his committee's two-day meeting that ratification procedures for the two treaties had already started in the parliaments of France, Italy and West Germany.

BANDUNG POWERS NOT A 'THIRD FORCE'

Rangoon, May 7.
The Burmese Prime Minister, U Nu, told a press conference today that he did not approve of nuclear tests but he believed there would be little use in Burma associating herself with any "collective protest" with other nations such as Asian-African countries of the Bandung Conference.

Asked to give his views on the effectiveness of any such joint protest against nuclear tests, he said there was no occasion for Burma to do so at present.

"The Asian-African Bandung powers are not an effective force in world politics, in spite of the fact that they represent over half the world's population." "They can hardly be recognized as a 'third force'."

"But we are prepared to give our support on a moral plane toward any move to ban nuclear tests," U Nu added.—Reuter.

Power To Prevent War: Burke

Chicago, May 7.
Admiral Arleigh A. Burke, chief of Naval Operations, said today the 7th Fleet now on patrol off Formosa has "atomic capability."

Burke declined to elaborate on the statement beyond saying that the "capability" was in addition to those of army and air force installations in the area.

Other naval spokesmen said Burke referred to present equipment, and not to potential ability to handle atomic weapons.

Burke, in a news conference before addressing the Military Chaplains Association, said the 7th Fleet had the power to prevent the outbreak of war. Any Communist attempt to wipe out the 7th, or any other fleet, would be a very little risk to us but a very great risk to the enemy," he said.

Burke said the Russian fleet was "getting better" and they could be good ships as we do, but their seamanship is not as good as ours.

Atomic Vessel
He said it was generally believed the only Russian atomic-powered vessel now available was a 25,000-ton icebreaker recently commissioned. Burke said he did not believe the Russians were operating atom-powered submarines.

Burke reiterated his testimony before a congressional committee last week that by 1965 the United States should have an operational task force of atom-powered carriers, cruisers and escort vessels, as well as submarines.

Burke told the chaplains that the "moral leadership" furnished by the United States is as "important in the struggle for freedom as the military power it wields."—United Press.

POLICEMAN SEES SIX EXECUTED
Munich, May 7.
A former policeman today told the court trying Sepp Dietrich for his part in the "night of the long knives" that he saw him fire a shot to finish off one of six SA (brown-shirt) ordered executed by Hitler 23 years ago.

Dietrich, 64-year-old former leading SS (black-shirt) general, has denied he took part in the actual shooting.

The policeman, Hans Koch, said he saw the six executed at Stadelheim Prison here on June 30, 1934.

The first man to be shot was Hans Von Heydebreck. As he lay on the ground, his head still moved—at this point Koch imitated a lolling head.

Koch said that Dietrich then fired to finish the man off.

In answer to the judge who asked whether the shot could have been fired by an SS officer other than Dietrich, Koch said:

"It is 23 years ago. That is possible, anyway the SS officers were all black to me."

Other witnesses have supported Dietrich's claim he took no part in the shootings.

Dietrich himself waved his horn-rimmed spectacles at Koch as he made the statement and said in his gruff Bavarian dialect: "I did not shoot. I was more than 30 metres (about 100 feet) away."

The second accused in the trial is Michael Lippert, a former SS colonel. Like Dietrich he has served a war crimes sentence. Lippert is accused of assisting in the premeditated killing of Ernst Roehm, Chief of Staff of the SA.

The trial goes on tomorrow.—China Mail Special.

Bone Cancer From Increased Radioactivity

Portsmouth, May 7.
A Bristol University professor said here today in the next 20 to 30 years about 50,000 people would die from cancer of the bone and leukaemia as a result of the increased radioactivity from nuclear weapon tests already carried out.

Professor C. F. Powell told a local anti-workers' conference that a demonstration at this particular time by one of the big powers in abandoning tests would be a great service to mankind.

The conference passed unanimously a resolution requesting the British Government to call an immediate international conference to end all nuclear bomb tests as a first step towards the complete abolition and manufacture of "these terrible weapons."—China Mail Special.

MILITARY EXERCISE OFF MANILA

Manila, May 7.
Another Seato exercise known as "Operation Sealine" will start tomorrow at Fort William McKinley outside Manila with the purpose of ensuring close working relationship among Seato members.

The exercise will centre around the development of proficiency in delivering sustained naval support for ground operations by Seato forces.

The exercise is being sponsored jointly by the Philippines and the United States. Other Seato members will take part in it either by contributing contingents or by sending observers.

—France-Press.

French Film On Nuclear Tests

Paris, May 7.
French film director M. Alain Resnais has agreed to direct a film dealing with thermo-nuclear test explosions. M. Resnais said here today.

Answering a question, he said he would direct it for the French Argos Film Company. Some scenes would be shot in Japan.

M. Resnais directed the film "Nuit et Brouillard" which dealt with wartime deportations by the Germans in the operation "Nacht und Nebel."

French newspapers have been giving prominence to reports on the possible dangers of thermo-nuclear bomb tests.

Evening newspaper Paris-Press printed two full-page feature articles on the dangers of radiation from the tests.—Reuter.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

— FINAL PERFORMANCES —



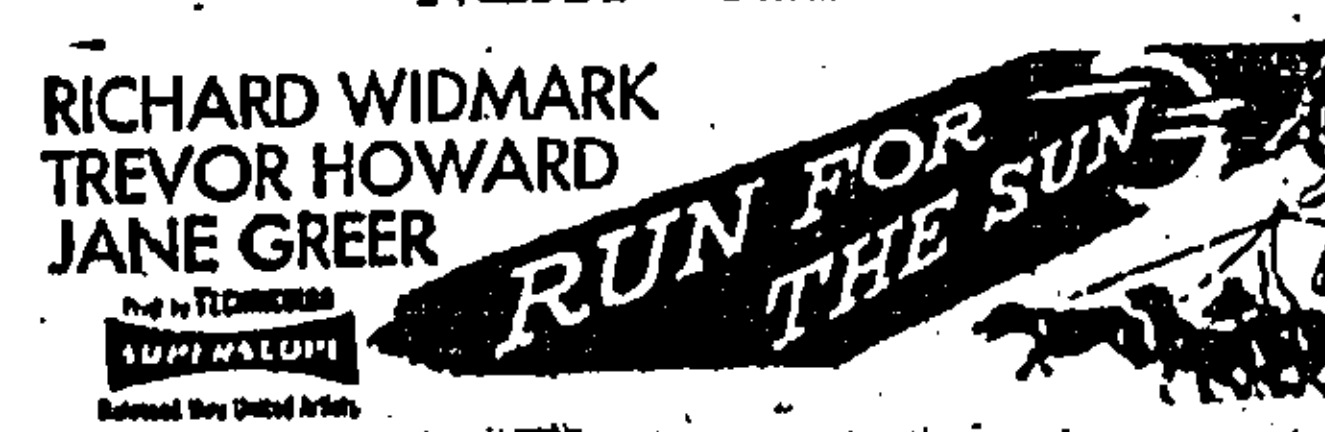
TO-MORROW
Columbia Pictures Presents
AUDIE MURPHY
in
"THE GUNS OF FORT PETTICOAT"
(TECHNICOLOR)

STAR METROPOLE

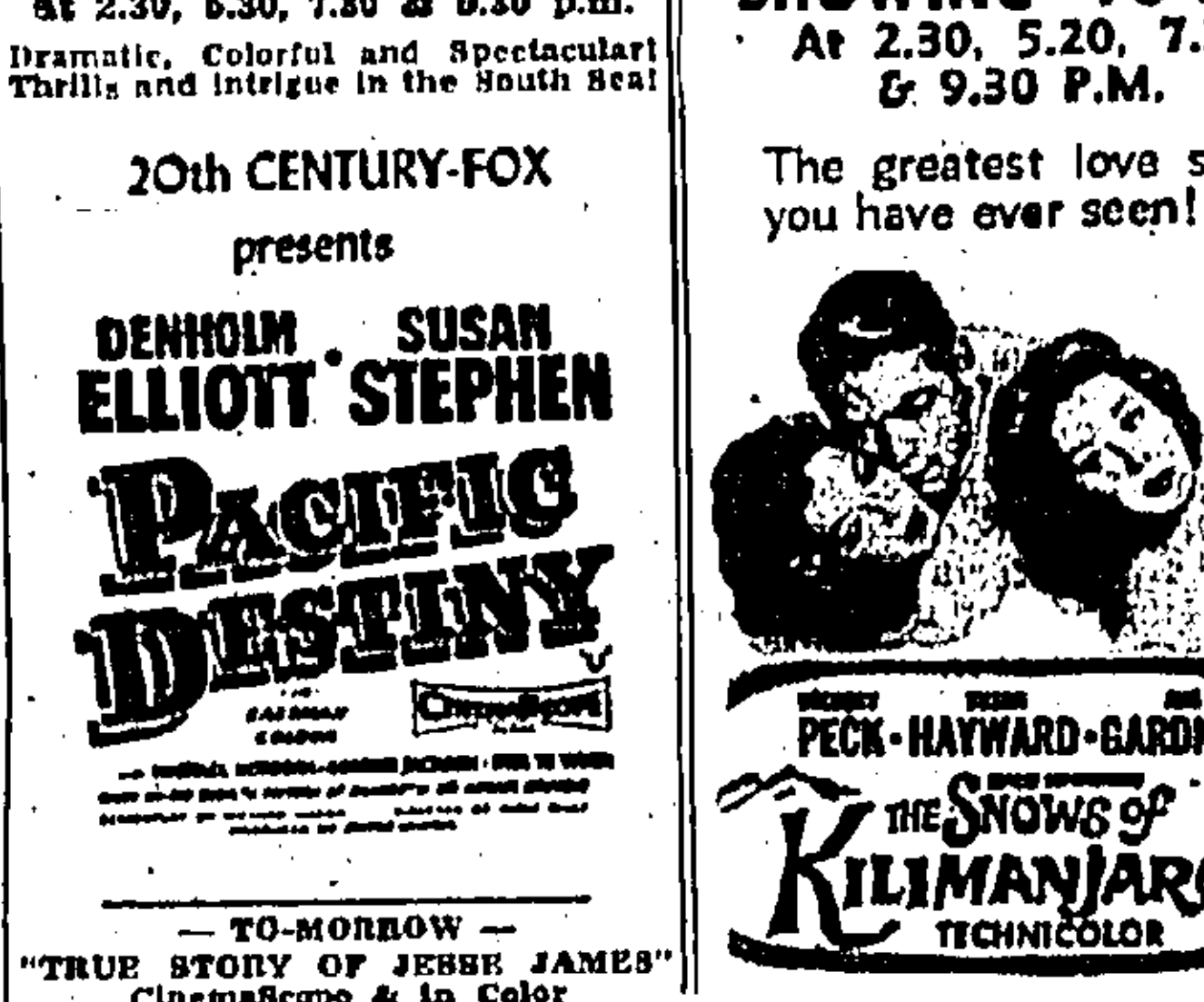
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— NEXT CHANGE —

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Dramatic, Colorful and Spectacular
Thrills and Intrigue in the South Sea



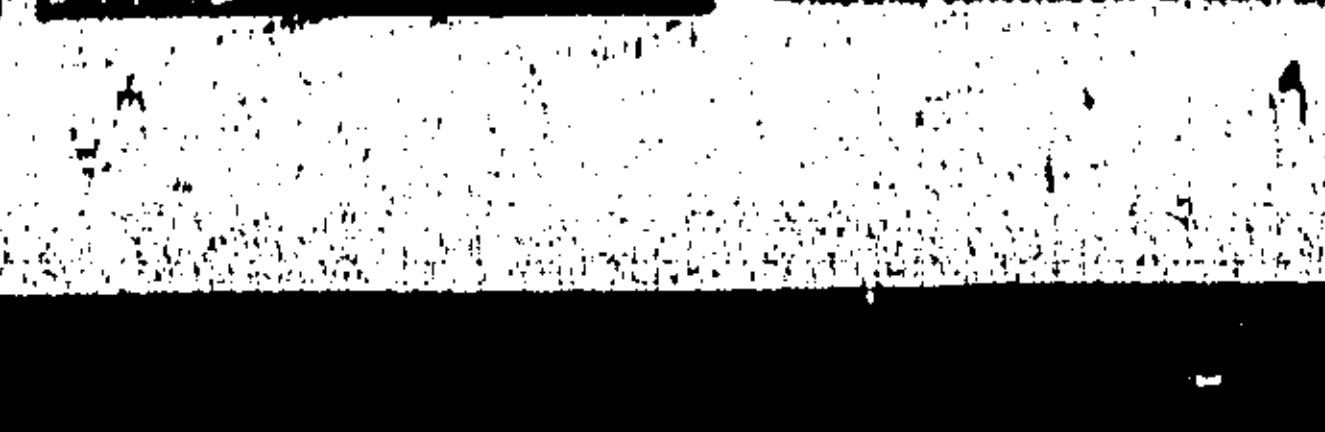
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CHERRY HEERING

DIEM'S 'CELEBRATION' VISIT TO US

Britain And France Against ECE Having Atomic Energy Organ

Geneva, May 7.

Britain and France today opposed Soviet proposals for the creation of an atomic energy committee within the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

Mr D. A. H. Wright, of the British delegation, to the 12th session of the Commission, said that the future International Atomic Energy Agency was the "only proper forum" for international collaboration in this field, and that the setting-up of

an ECE Atomic Energy Committee would "divert effort" from it.

Complicated

He said that Britain "cannot participate in any work on which the ECE might decide to embark on the peaceful use of atomic energy."

Mr Stanley C. Ally, head of the United States delegation, said his government was concerned only "to see the International Atomic Energy Agency as a going concern."

He thought that an ECE Atomic Energy Committee "by involving the ECE in a work-programme prior to the establishment of guidelines by the Agency might complicate its task."

The Earl of Gessford, leader of the British delegation, earlier called for greater freedom for "the individual tourist" to visit East European countries and the Soviet Union.

Speaking in a debate on the development of contacts between countries of East and West Europe, on the basis of a report presented by the executive of the Commission last March 21, he urged governments "to allow the individual tourist liberty to move freely within their territories."

Increase Travel

He pointed out that the Soviet Union last year had only 187,000 foreign visitors, as against 862,000 in the United Kingdom, and suggested that the Soviet Union could increase their figure.

He opposed the setting up of any more professional bodies to develop east-west travel, and noted that there had been sharp falling off and even suspension of such contacts as a result of events in East Europe towards the end of last year.

Mr. Andre Philip, head of the French delegation, said that visitors to Russia should have much greater freedom, and, if they wished, should be allowed to go hitchhiking, or to visit Siberia — "a region in which many people are interested." — *Reuters*.

MOVE TO OUST SARAGAT

Rome, May 7.

The Left-Wing Socialist, Signor Pietro Nenni, appealed to the Social Democrats tonight to throw overboard their leader, Signor Giuseppe Saragat, and join with Nenni's Party in a "great political battle" against the middle-road regime.

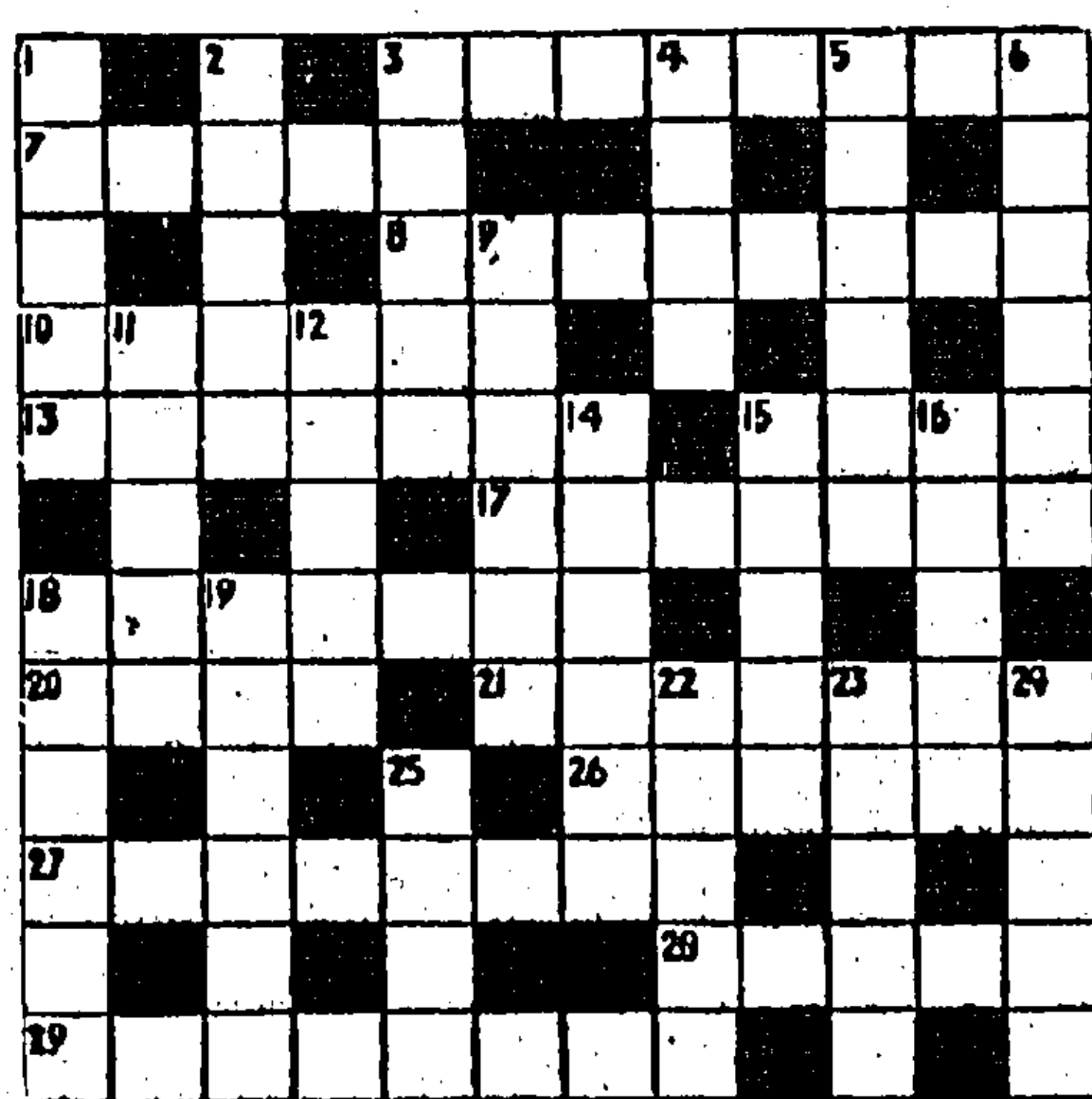
Signor Nenni made it clear, in a report to his Party's Central Committee, that he hoped to carry Italy's one-day-old government crisis a long way farther than Signor Saragat intended to when he touched it off yesterday.

Premier Antonio Segni resigned last night when Deputy Premier Saragat walked out of his government coalition in a sudden about-face.

Through his dramatic move, Signor Saragat hoped to appease rebel factions in his Party and tighten his slipping grip on the Party machinery. He made it clear that he did not intend to go ahead with the projected merger with Signor Nenni's Party unless Nenni denounced his remaining ties with the Communists.

But Signor Nenni tonight flatly refused to be moved into an anti-Communist position and appealed openly to the Social Democratic rebels to merge with his Party over Signor Saragat's head. — *United Press*.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 3 Made faces (8).
- 7 Portable light (8).
- 8 Geometrical figures (8).
- 10 Approach road (6).
- 12 In general favour (7).
- 15 Locality (4).
- 17 Game dogs (7).
- 20 Withdraws from (7).
- 20 Poems (4).
- 21 Commands (7).
- 22 Discontinuance (6).
- 27 Little (6).
- 28 Happening (6).
- 29 It seems the big-wigs have nothing to eat off (8).

DOWN

- 1 Blinder (5).
- 2 Crawl (5).
- 3 Loathsome spirit (8).
- 4 Repeat (4).
- 5 No not headed labourer (10).
- 6 Spurts (8).
- 8 Stopped (6).
- 11 Exercised the franchise (5).
- 12 Undraped figure (8).
- 14 Dwell (6).
- 16 Pig-pens (6).
- 16 Jags (6).
- 18 Serious (6).
- 19 John closely (6).
- 22 Gets up (6).
- 22 Heals (5).
- 24 Functions (6).
- 25 Young animal (4).

WEDNESDAY'S CROSSWORD. — Across: 1 Ass-on, 5 Adult, 8 Blunder, 9 Oplote, 10 Illud, 11 Snipe, 12 Nail, 13 Otter, 14 Rouses, 15 Avelon, 16 Dares, 17 Aris, 18 Stilt, 19 Lasso, 20 Erol, 21 Erase, 22 Stole, 23 Sedans, 24 Doves, 25 Abounded, 26 Schinath, 27 Seta, 28 Slaton, 29 Adiposa, 30 Delate, 31 Leave, 32 Twain, 33 Riquance, 34 Ricture, 35 Uss-um, 36 Vessel, 37 Apart, 38 Tied.

THE TODDS IN EUROPE



Film star Elizabeth Taylor and her husband, producer Mike Todd, shown in London. They are on a tour of Europe in connection with the showing of Mr Todd's latest film. — *Central Press Photo*.

EISENHOWER DOCTRINE ACCEPTED BY MOST COUNTRIES: RICHARDS

Urbat, May 7.

Mr James Richards, President Eisenhower's special envoy who left here for Washington tonight, told reporters that the majority of the 15 countries he had visited had accepted the principle of the Eisenhower Doctrine for the Middle East.

He added: "None of the 15 countries which his mission visited ruled out the proposal of American aid in the framework of the Eisenhower Doctrine."

Earlier it was announced that Moroccan policy remains unchanged after the visit of Mr Richards.

A communique issued by the Foreign Ministry in Algiers, said that Mohammed Ben Youssef, said Mr Richards was given the warmest welcome.

He had explained details of President Eisenhower's Doctrine and the aims of the United States was pursuing in that part of the world. "In a framework of mutual comprehension, this expose was listened to with the greatest attention in view of the interest Morocco has in the consolidation of peace in the Middle East."

"The position of Morocco remains, moreover, what it was at the time of the visit of Vice-President Nixon," the communique said. — *Reuters*.

HOSPITAL GUTTED IN FIRE

Quebec City, May 7.

A general alarm fire tore through a 300-year-old wing of the Hotel de Ville Hospital here today, gutting several wards and forcing the evacuation of some 200 women patients.

No casualties were reported in the blaze. Firemen had the flames under control within an hour of the first alarm, but motorists and pedestrians attracted to the scene disrupted traffic at the height of the rush hour.

The Hotel de Ville Hospital, built in the early 17th Century, is the oldest in North America. Faulty wiring was believed to have sparked the blaze, but this could not be immediately confirmed. — *United Press*.

Nehru Might Visit Syria

London, May 7.

The Syrian Government has invited Mr. Nehru, Indian Prime Minister, to visit Syria. Cairo Radio said today quoting a report by the Egyptian government-sponsored Middle-east Agency.

The Radio said the occasion of Mr. Nehru's return from the British Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference in London was suggested, but no date has yet been fixed. Mr. Nehru visited Syria on his way back from the United States and President Kuwari visited India at the end of last year. — *Reuters*.

Seeks Greater Understanding Of Nation's Role

By STEWART HENSLEY

Washington, May 7.

President Eisenhower tomorrow well comes to Washington an anti-Communist ally from strategic South-east Asia, President Ngo Dinh Diem of Vietnam.

Diem is due to arrive at the nearby military air terminal at 1600 GMT aboard Eisenhower's personal plane which was sent to Honolulu to meet him.

United States officials said they consider the visit principally "ceremonial" — that is a sort of celebration of the success of Diem's American-supported efforts to achieve stability in his small country since the Geneva agreement of 1954.

They added, however, that they are deeply interested in the matters of mutual interest if the Vietnamese President shows a desire to do so.

Diem has made it clear he thinks there are some problems to be discussed. He wants more American aid than the \$200,000,000 per year he is getting at present and also seeks greater United States "understanding" of his country's role in South-east Asia.

More Aid

Diem claims that the Soviet Union and Red China poured almost \$400,000,000 in aid into Communist-controlled North Vietnam last year and he thinks he should have more American assistance to counter what he sees as an increased threat to the sovereignty of his nation.

US officials, including Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, are expected to talk to Diem about an intensified allied campaign against Communist infiltration and subversion in South-east Asia, but they do not appear inclined to boost his financial assistance to any great degree.

The American attitude is that increased co-operation against South-east Asian nations to combat infiltration and subversion can be achieved by better arrangements for exchange of information and tracing of movements of Red agents.

Two Reasons

American officials, when asked why Diem was invited to the United States, declared there were two reasons:

★ 1. The remarkable record of his leadership since 1954 when he was elected to head the non-Communist South.

★ 2. The stature of Diem as a vivid personality, intellectual and staunch fighter against Communism.

Officials said that Eisenhower will reject Diem's suggestion that he be given enough aid to increase his present armed forces of 150,000 men. The American Joint Chiefs of Staff consider this standing force ample for Vietnam to play its proportionate part in the defence of South-east Asia against possible aggression.

The American view is that the United States Navy and Air Force in the Far East constitute the main defence of South-east Asia and make it necessary for individual countries to have only relatively small standing forces to hold the line temporarily and maintain internal order.

Officials consider that the "emergency" or "crisis" phase of aid to Vietnam has passed and it is time to consider the problem from a longer range viewpoint.

They point out that from 1954 through 1956 Vietnam, a country of only about 11,000,000 inhabitants, received more than \$700,000,000 in American aid plus considerable amounts of gold, 147,000 Swiss francs, 10 million French francs, 10,000 pesetas and a large number of pounds sterling notes, dollars and other foreign currencies.

Arigo Gelli, a newspaperman who wrote an article on the theft of the treasure a few years ago, testified that he had received a confidential report that the treasure had been stolen and hidden by Giuseppe Morelli and Pietro Tassi, former leaders of the Gestapo Brigade now on trial.

The Italian leaders had set up the reserve fund in order to be financially independent of the Germans, he added. A former Interior Ministry official, Werner Samaniani, said the treasure, hidden on a truck in Milan, included 155 pounds of gold, \$1,155 in Swiss francs.

DULLES SAYS NATO MEETING 'BEST' YET

Washington, May 7.

Mr John Foster Dulles, the Secretary of State, returned today from a North Atlantic Pact meeting in Bonn which he described as "in many respects the best NATO meeting I have ever attended."

Smiling broadly as he stepped down from his plane, he said in a formal statement: "There was an informality and scope of discussion which stemmed from a fresh sense of common purpose."

He said that the Atlantic Pact members had agreed that members countries would not be affected by recent Soviet objections from using all available means to meet any attack.

"We did not admit that a nation which has itself been guilty of aggressive expansion, and which only recently attacked Hungary, could properly dictate the defensive policies of the free," he said.

"Our defensive policies do not, of course, exclude limitations of armament, which are mutual and balanced, and where promises will be verified by adequate inspection and control."

Mr Dulles replying to reporters' questions, said he would see President Eisenhower later this afternoon — presumably to report on the NATO meeting.

Mr Dulles also said he had had "useful talks with Chancellor (Konrad) Adenauer of Germany, and with Premier (Guy) Mollet of France." — *Reuters*.

'EGYPTIANS WILL WIDEN CANAL'

United Nations, May 7.

General Raymond Wheeler, who supervised the clearance of the Suez Canal for the United Nations, told newsmen today that he was convinced the Egyptian canal authorities would carry out the plans, drawn up by the old Universal Suez Canal Company, for widening and deepening the canal.

Speaking briefly to newsmen after his return to New York, General Wheeler said the canal clearing operations might have been completed a month earlier if the Egyptian Government had not prevented UN salvage teams from working on the floating of two large wrecks in the main channel of the canal.

Wheeler praised the international salvage crews which took part in the clearing operations and, in particular, the Italian divers.

General Wheeler, who lunched at United Nations headquarters with aides of Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld, was to go to Washington, where his family lives, later in the day. — *France-Press*.

AUSTRALIA WANTS US ARMS

Canberra, May 7.

The Defence Minister, Mr Philip McBride, will shortly head a mission to the United States to discuss securing American airplanes and other conventional armaments, it was authoritatively learned today.

An American mission would be expected to visit Australia to take up technical details, it was said.

America's F-104 jet fighter plane, the C-104 transport and the 105-mm field gun were understood to be on the list of material sought by Australia.

Mr McBride would try to acquire the equipment under the Sato or Anzus Pact on favourable terms.

Australia's intentions along these lines were discussed with the US Far Eastern Fleet commander, Admiral Felix Stump, when he was here for Coral Sea celebrations as well as when he was here with the Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles, for the recent Seato conference. — *United Press*.

Russian Training Ship In Singapore

Singapore, May 7.

The Russian training ship, Polus, with 102 cadets aboard, arrived today for a five-day visit on her way from Vladivostok to the Black Sea Port, Odessa, via Suez.

This Singapore Harbour Board increased its night shore leave passes for visiting Russian ships from 10 to 12 as the Polus has 88 crew in addition to the cadets.

The visiting Russians will all be allowed ashore between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. for shopping and sightseeing. — *Reuters*.

MUSSOLINI'S TREASURE KEPT FOR 'SPECIAL RESERVE FUND'

Berlin, May 7.

A former employee of the Italian police said today that part of the huge treasure captured by Italian partisans in April, 1945, was a "special reserve fund" kept by former dictator Benito Mussolini in case his government would have to flee to Germany.

The witness, Raffaele La Greca, was testifying at the trial of 36 persons charged with misappropriation of the treasure captured when the fleeing Mussolini's treasury was stopped on the way to Switzerland.

The "reserve fund" amounted to some 500 to 600 million lire, and was only a part of the wealth carried by the Fascist chiefs, who had already planned to establish a "provisional" government somewhere in Germany, he said.

The Italian leaders had set up the reserve fund in order to be financially independent of the Germans, he added. A former Interior Ministry official, Werner Samaniani, said the treasure, hidden on a truck in Milan, included 155 pounds of gold, \$1,155 in Swiss francs, 10 million French francs, 10,000 pesetas and a large number of pounds sterling notes, dollars and other foreign currencies.

National Product In Britain Levelling Off

New York, May 7.

West Germany led the field in the growth of its national product between 1950 and 1955, the United Nations disclosed tonight.

The West German national product, in constant prices, expanded about 60 per cent in the period and the growth pattern differed from that of most other countries in that the rise was steady and not concentrated over a shorter period.

FALLING OFF

Similarly, Austria's growth rate was steady, averaging seven per cent a year according to the world organization's statistical office.

The office's 300-page report on Statistics of National Income and Expenditure also indicated a tendency to level off the growth rate in Britain, Ireland and Norway, while, it said, a falling off appeared to be developing in Denmark and Luxembourg.

In the United States and Canada, the annual rate of expansion of national product was slightly above four per cent between 1950 and 1955 and, in both nations, output rose sharply in 1956 after declining in 1954.

The national product of Israel in 1954, measured in constant prices, was 60 per cent greater than in 1950, chiefly because of sizable gains in output in 1951 and 1952, the report showed. — *Reuters*.

DOMESTIC SAVINGS

In Britain and the United States, about half of the total amount invested came from this source. The greater part of the financing was generally met from domestic savings. But for most of the countries such savings were insufficient to meet the investment bill and the balance was financed by increasing a deficit in their trading accounts with other nations.

In domestic savings Japan and the Netherlands topped the list, with 79 per cent and 78 per cent, respectively. New Zealand was third with 68 per cent, Australia fourth with 67 per cent, and Sweden with 65 per cent.



THE WOODEN DOLLS OF DEATH

The doll was wooden. Its face was a Chinese caricature. It looked like a puppet. Its joints were wired. Arms, legs and head moved. They were cheap toys lacquered a bright orange, and perhaps the only surprise was that anyone would bother to send crates of such unattractive dolls overseas.

It was a big order lying in a Hongkong godown awaiting shipment. The Police were told they were doped.

They raided the godown, burst open the cases, but there was nothing to be found but the wooden dolls in their paper packing.

The tipster had been emphatic and so the dolls were carefully scrutinised.

Legs—solid; arms—solid; body—solid-looking anyway. Some were stripped and broken. Still nothing found.

Then a sharp-eyed searcher noticed that there were dolls with blue ankle bangles and others with yellow bangles.

So far they'd only examined the dolls with yellow bangles. So then they examined the other kind.

The lacquer was scraped off the body and back and gradually a rectangular outline appeared in the back.

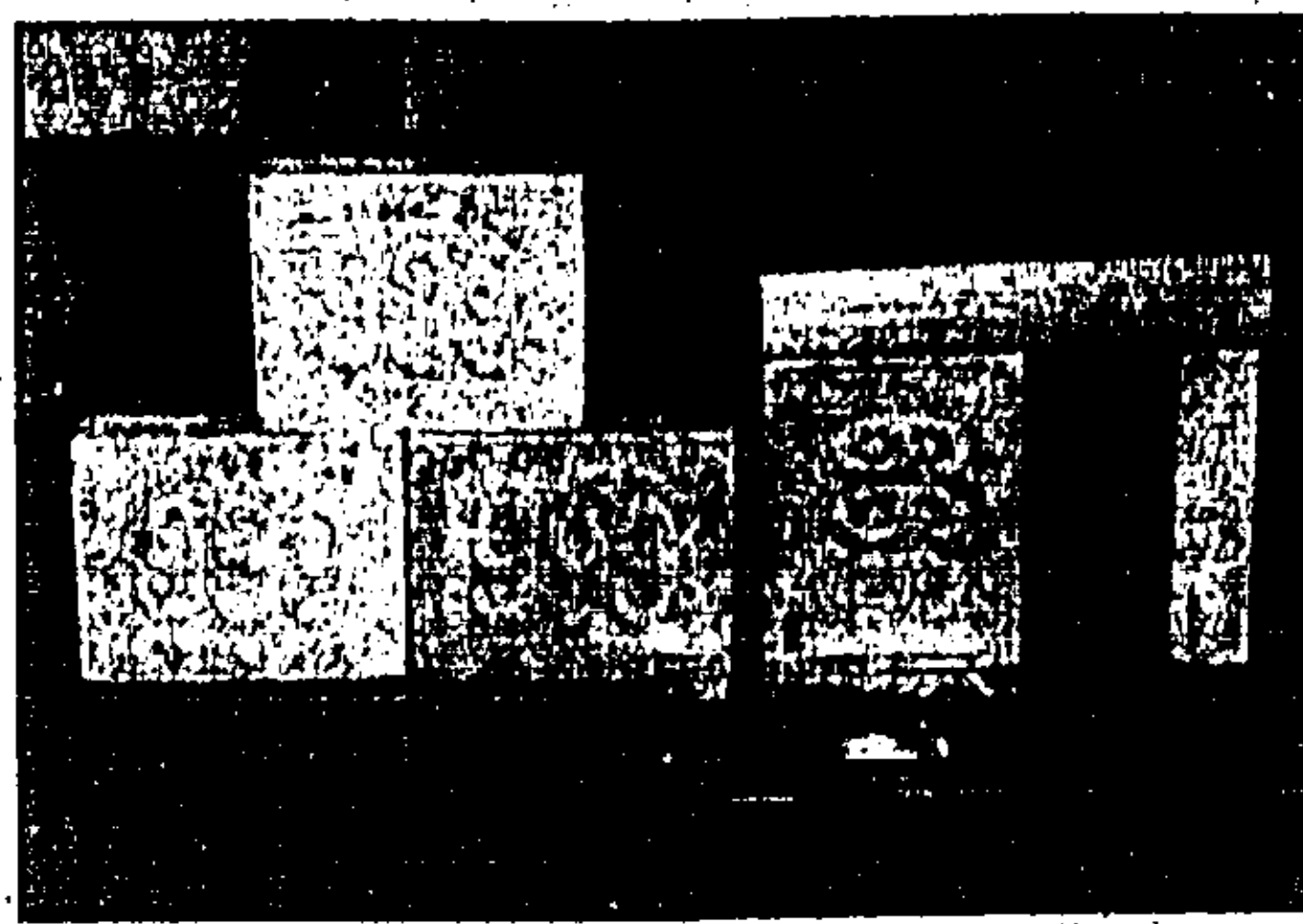
more scraping and it became a trap-door. more scraping and the hatch cover was removed.

This was a prize catch for the drug hunters. They admit it was unusual but nowhere near the most complicated hiding place they'd uncovered.

It becomes difficult when a ship arrives in port from a likely export centre and there is no information about a heroin or opium cargo to go on.

"Sometimes you just know there's something on board," said a veteran Revenue officer, "but if you're

going to make absolutely certain you would have to spend a week on the job and just about strip the ship. Of course, you can't do it."



Seizure of Morphine Blocks

On some occasions Revenue officers have put their hands on drugs as soon as they've boarded the ship. On one occasion it was literally like that. One officer put his hand down a ventilator and felt two ropes tied to brackets down the shaft. He pulled on them and up came a bag of opium on each.

Finds like this are rare. The majority would tax the ingenuity of the keenest sleuth. Some that I was told of I was asked not to publish—they might encourage a form of expert that could only be traced by virtually dismantling an entire ship, rivet by rivet.

"And heaven knows, our job is hard enough now," said a Revenue officer.

Difficult Detection

But here are a few cases which illustrate the difficulty of detection.

One parcel of morphine was found in the hawser drum of a derrick winch, and was only traced after virtually the whole cylinder had been unreeled.

It is worthwhile recalling why Revenue officers and Police go to such lengths to dig out even the smallest parcel of dope: as many as 200,000 smokers can be eked out of a pound of heroin, of the grade smoked in Hongkong.

On another occasion Revenue officers uncovered a large cargo of opium under an enclosed stairway on a ship which they finally tracked down by removing a railing and its mounting at the back of a bench in an adjoining cabin.

By doing so they found other screws which held a plate giving access to the cache.

Much more difficult was the method of concealing heroin sent in by a neighbouring

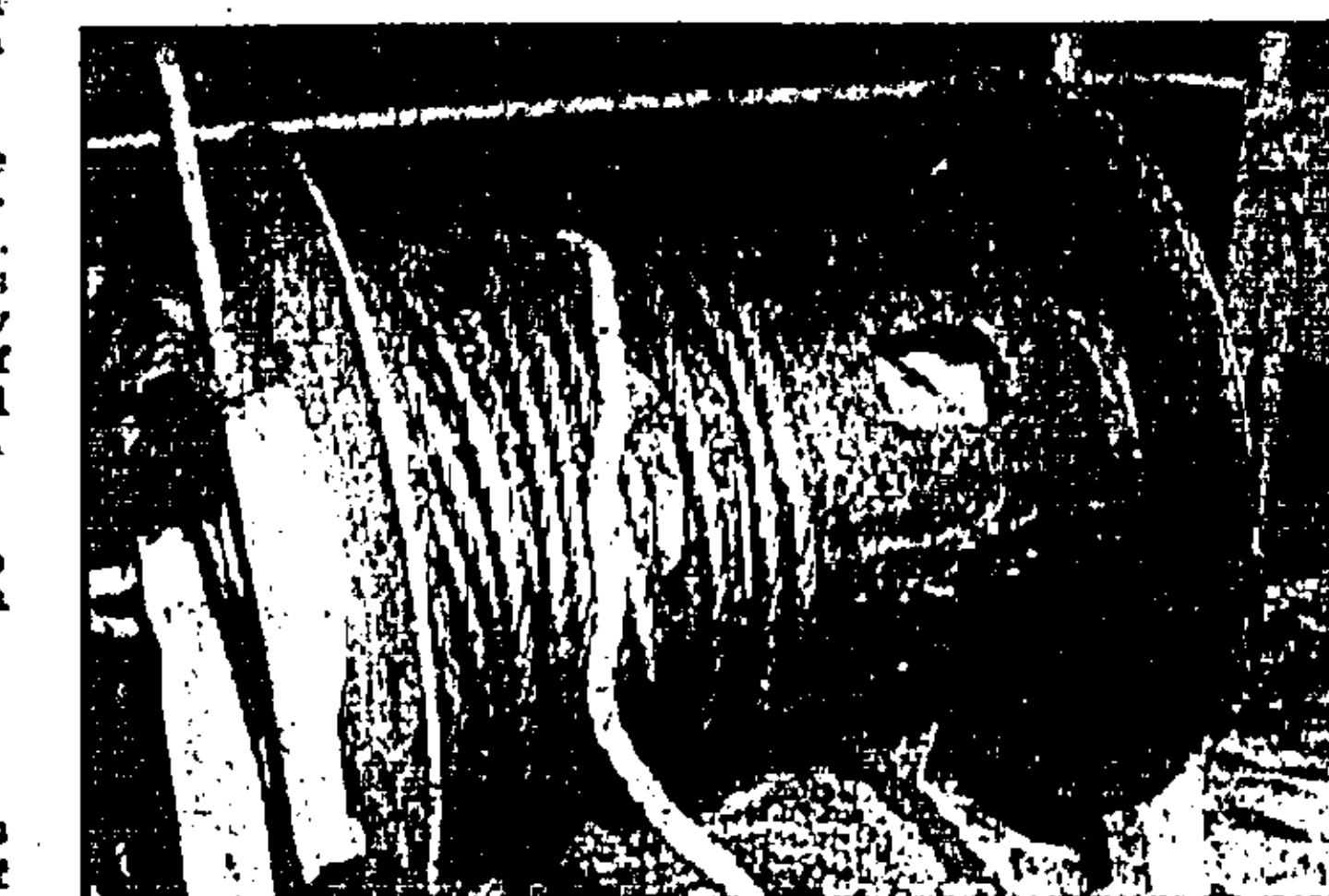
parcels agency. The parcel of heroin was in a waterproof wrapping. Attached to it was a large lump of salt on a length of line. Inside the salt was a small marker buoy. Both were thrown over the ship's side on the shore agent.



Seizure of Morphine Blocks

It ran into harbour. The salt dissolved and the marker buoy bobbed to the surface to be picked up later by junk, sampans, or speedboat employed by the shore agent.

Fighting trafficking of this kind is hopeless. It would need



Dope cache on board a ship

a staff of hundreds who would have to trail every ship entering port and track everything thrown overboard. The rock of salt and the bag of heroin could be in a can of rubbish, could perhaps be spewed out of a drain vent.

"You are likely to find drugs on ocean-going vessels of 5,000 tons and over," the Revenue Officer said, "and believe me, searching a ship can be more difficult than searching a block of flats."

"All tanks, stores, hatches, ventilation shafts are suspect—but they are fairly ordinary hiding places and you generally find that traffickers know their way around ships a little better than to dump valuable loads in obvious places."

"Some shipping lines assist us a great deal by sealing all tanks and hatches and other spots where packages could be hidden."

Others you have to search every time—you just wouldn't dare miss them.

"Another of our troubles is that processors have developed their output to such a high degree that with modern compression methods they can make up eight-ounce cakes in such a way that they take up the same space as one ounce of loose powder."

Information and Diligent Searching

"Normally we make seizures on information but two or three have been the result of diligent searching. Raw opium which comprises most of the imports comes in one kilo bags and raw morphine in half-pound blocks."

"If there is a large quantity involved it is sometimes dropped overboard in waterproof containers or wrappings either to waiting sampans or junks."

"Sometimes we find the drugs on the actual carriers. This carrying business seems to attract all sorts of people and there seems to be no bar to race, creed or colour."

"One passenger we picked up in a plane with a load of



of Indian Hemp. All are listed as dangerous drugs. There are some exemptions and these are chiefly where the content of the drug is so small that it is not likely to lead to addiction, such as recognised medicinal preparations.

All penalties are at the discretion of the judge. The Magistracy cannot sentence more than 12 months in prison, the District Court to no more than five years and the Supreme Court to no more than 10 years.

The choice of the court in which any particular case is heard is therefore determined either by the Police in their investigations or by the Magistrate at the initial hearing where application is made after the charge has been laid to have the case transferred to a higher court.

Generally smoking and minor peddling cases are dealt with in the Magistracy, but bigger peddling and trafficking cases are heard in the District Court with exceptionally serious ones in the Supreme Court.

Sympathy for the Addict

I found amongst most of the officials I interviewed a genuine sympathy for the addict. It is based on the knowledge that his drug-taking, addiction is something almost beyond human control. I repeat a doctor's statement made earlier in this series, that after one good dose only a man with a very strong will can resist the craving it induces. Obviously virtually all those who take it have one common characteristic—a complete lack of resistance.

For the majority it is sheer escapism; for the majority it is begun in ignorance of its destructive potentialities; for the

majority, it is one known door out of despondency and hopelessness.

Considering this dispassionately or even on moral grounds, there is no reason why the addict deserves any more sympathy than the trafficker, since one continues what the other imports.

But the truth that is offered almost apologetically by everyone concerned is that "if we could only stop it coming in we could stamp it out." It is said apologetically because the hypothesis is, under present control methods practised in the world's growing areas, not worth serious consideration.

An Impossible Task

The Police and Revenue officers claim good results. Without knowing the total extent of imports it is difficult to discuss the relative success of their operations. What can be said is that large seizures are made and apparently more opium has been seized in the first three months of this year than in the comparable period last year. This may mean more vigilant searching, greater experience in detection or—just better luck.

But the truth stands—that if the traffic could somehow be eliminated the problem of addiction would disappear. At the moment, Government is thinking in terms of tackling addiction without being able to eliminate either the major or, indeed, any of the subsidiary causes of it. It has no other cause.

Tomorrow's article leads naturally to the prisons where heroin is being fought with the utmost determination by a handful of doctors.

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Robin Hutcheon writes

Police and Revenue Officers speak of their work "almost apologetically" because, with present control methods practised in the world's growing areas, in Siam, Burma, and the lawless Middle East, to do more than make the dope trade dangerous for the traffickers is as fanciful as the pipe's own dream... "not worth serious consideration."

CHAPTER FOUR



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CHINA'S CHILDREN are not impressed

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FOLLOWING the Soviet model, Chinese Communists are keeping a close eye on their rising generations almost from the moment they are born. In the factories, for instance, crèches have been set up for the benefit of working mothers. There is no altruism in this, for nurseries have a political as well as a practical purpose. The mothers are reminded that their benefits can be obtained only from the Communist State, while the State itself has control—through an indoctrinated staff—of the developing child for a far greater period than do the infants' own parents.

This pattern is continued in the schools, where almost every waking hour of the day can be controlled in some way or other by the State. Reports from schools in Peking, Tientsin and Shansi brought forth the comment from the Communist youth paper last May that "to be busy six days of a week is not enough—one has to be busy, and even busier on Sundays."

Spring 'Holiday'

The paper went on.

"The three-day spring holiday arrived after much longing and waiting. But, alas! the party, the Government, the trade union and the youth league issued one notification after another for the consecration of meetings and conferences. Some rigidly ordered that 'all shall participate' and others mildly stated

"participation is welcome." Yet in fact those who do not accept will certainly be criticised as 'lacking in the collective spirit'."

That was the situation last spring. Since then there has been a relaxation of the pressure. A lessening in international tension has meant that much of the political indoctrination has been gradually dropped. At the same time, shortages of classrooms and teachers has forced the authorities to report to the two-shift system in schools—as was adopted in Soviet Russia a number of years ago.

All this means that since political supervision has been relaxed inside the schools, the children are spending more time outside the classroom—and the devil finds some mischief still. Reports from various Chinese cities make interesting reading.

In Shanghai, the authorities used to be able to rely on the children being between eight and ten hours and even longer at school. After the two-shift system was introduced, children could count on half a day, ten hours, out of school. According to the Peking People's Daily, this freedom led to their wandering about the streets, fighting, stealing and running away from home, all of which, the paper felt, "unfavourably affected their character and health."

Jests and Japes

In one Peking school children were rude to teachers, read books and made jokes in class, and stayed away from P.T.

In another Peking girls' school, "lack of collective activities has led to an abnormal development of emotion on the part of some girls."

At the same time, "indifference to current affairs and politics were common among students. In some classes, collective remonstrations were adopted neither to read nor subscribe to newspapers."

According to a broadcast over Peking radio, "the increase in cases of juvenile delinquency in large and medium-sized cities is a clear indication that the out-of-school life of children and

young people is not being well directed."

In Shanghai a police spokesman had blunt things to say about "love affairs among youngsters resulting in robbery and dancing in the People's Parks and along the banks on the Whangpoo riverfront."

Even japing, associated with all youngsters—did not escape criticism. The children at a primary school at Peking Road West, Shanghai, it is reported, "have not been above putting wastepaper baskets over the doors ready for the unwary teacher."

Having taken the control of the children away from their parents in the past, the Communist authorities are appealing to parents to assume this responsibility again. Home environment is very important, the authorities are now saying reprovingly, but parents have not realised the part they ought to play in educating their children. The two-shift school system allows more time for home life and home education thus becomes more important.

Unfortunately the children are out of school at the time

when the parents are away at work.

Teachers' Trials

The teacher is also expected to look after the moral side of the children's life, although he is now plagued with twice as many classes to teach. It is admitted that his pay is too low, as is the very status of the profession.

In the country districts, for instance, local Communist Party leaders last autumn told teachers in some areas to get out into the fields and sink wells.

According to the Kiangning Daily, the teaching of food-grain, the marketing of goods and the delivery of mail have become the routine duties of teachers. Classes have frequently been suspended, the suspension sometimes lasting for months. If a teacher dared to say this promoted confusion at the expense of teaching, he would be criticised and even punished. Punishment in a number of cases, has meant down-grading or transfer.

What are the remedies put forward for what is admitted to be a serious situation? Here—as elsewhere in the Communist world—the sterility of thinking on social problems is clear. Remedies are issued all round and parents and teachers alike are being told to increase the ideological education which was dropped only a short while ago. Factories are being asked to stick to the eight-hour working day rule, so that parents may spend more time with their children.

Libraries and reading rooms; it is being said, should be increased and their place in the community strengthened so that children get suitable reading material. Schools should organise student self-study groups—another Communist method of ensuring political supervision.

At the same time, the authorities responsible for school building are told to take vigorous action, to remedy the acute shortage of space and relieve the overcrowding.

But all these solutions—like the problems—are old. Exhortation along such lines has gone out before, with no significant result. Once upon a time, the Chinese child was the perfect example of obedience. It seems that Communist freedom has called where the past autonomy provided.

German Athletic Stars To Appear In 18 International Meets

By HANS SCHAEFER

Frankfurt. German track and field leaders have completely tuned their 1957 programme toward the building-up of a really competitive team for the 1958 European Championships, a spokesman for the national association said.

To achieve this goal, German athletic stars and promising young talent of the younger generation are to appear in a post-war record number of international meets here and abroad during the 1957 outdoor season. These contests include everything from full-dress athletic meetings to junior competition and walking events.

Arranging of such a high number of contests with the international athletic elite is in line with the German thorough and detailed plans to have a team available in next year's European title events that could pose a major threat to their international competitors. Sporting leaders here are of the opinion that training seasons alone are not enough to raise a cadre of athletes to meet, jump and throw their way into the top international circle. It is believed that stiff international competition coupled with thorough training sessions are the best means to achieve this goal.

It was also believed that by matching the athletes against as many as possible foreign competitors, the men and women get tougher and gain better nerves, something they have sometimes been badly lacking at the 1956 Olympic games at Melbourne.

DISCUSSION
Such "nervous shot circuits" which had come to light at Mel-

bourne deprived several top German athletes from good chances in their various specialties. Among those who had fallen victim to her nerves was good-looking Annakristin Lawrenz, the national discus throwing champion, who completely failed to live up to expectations of the sport world.

The 1957 outdoor season, moreover, should give more and more young talent a chance to prove themselves in straining international competition. During the past few years, there has been a kind of "inbreeding" in the national 'A' team since top performers like the twin European sprint champion Heinz Fuetterer, middle distance star Guenter Dohrew, distance runner Herbert Schade, and others had been filling standard positions on the various squads.

Last but not least, German athletic leaders will spur their star performers and up-and-coming youngsters to improve the standards in several events,

especially in the middle distance runs.

In the latter track events, experts noted a critical standstill in the past few years. While the Germans still had a say in the middle-distance competition in the 1952 Olympics Heinz Uhlmeier then won a Bronze medal in the 800-metre run, while he bested the American, Eugene Carson, in the 1,500-metre race—the situation had already turned against the Germans in the 1954 European Championships when none of this country's participants managed to finish among the first three in both the 800 and 1,500-metre specialties.

The same held true for the 1956 Olympics when none among the West German participants for these two middle distance specialties succeeded in placing among the first three.

MEDIOCRE FORM
It must not be forgotten, however, that Werner Lueg and Edmund Brummer last year frequently were plagued by either mediocre form or injuries. These two men, according to experts, should have overcome their crisis by now and are expected to play again a role in this year's international competition.

In the two sprints, the situation last year was quite promising and in the 400-metre run, the Germans also can heavily rely upon a score of competitive runners, topped by the 1956 Olympic Silver Medal winner, the 25-year-old student Karl Friedrich Haer.

In the 5,000 and 10,000-metre runs, none among the top German runners, led by the skinny Herbert Schade, the 1952 Olympic Bronze Medal winner, managed to battle their way into the top international class.

In the various field events, with the exception of the javelin throw, German athletes also did not figure among the best of the world.

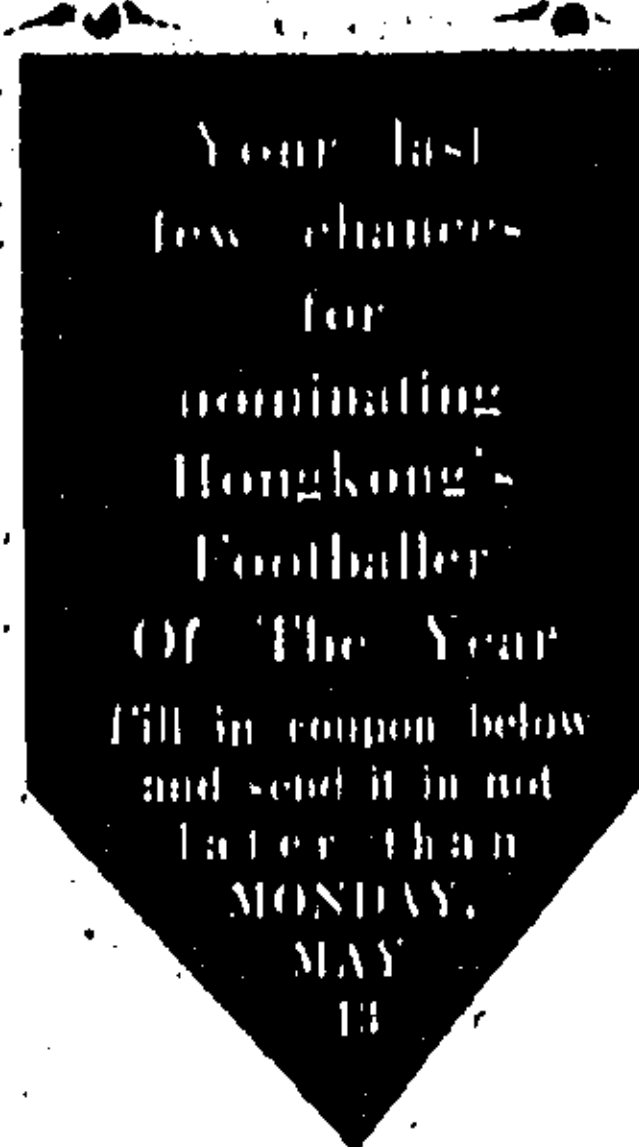
Experts especially pointed their hopes on to the younger generation, which had intruded into the long years veterans supremacy at the 1957 national indoor championships.

Athletic leaders were not expected to drastically rejuvenate the national teams, for the trusted "old timers" as on any team—usually serve as the strong backbone and morale-boosters for their younger teammates. But the indoor championships have clearly shown, experts said, that there likely will more young talent than the years before stressed it pushing their way into the national squads.

THE BIG HOPES
Among the big hopes figures 19-year-old sprinter, Eckhard Malsch, who topped top honours in the 1957 indoor championship's 60-metre sprint (6.9 seconds). The same athlete topped the list in the 1957 best German junior sprinters with 10.7 seconds for the 100-metre dash.

Another promising youngster is broad jumper Juergen Neuss, 19, who won top honours in his specialty at the 1957 indoor championships with 7.13 metres. On the distant side Brumhilde Hense is 19 also should not have many difficulties to knife her way into the national team. Her best result last year was 11.8 seconds for 100-metre sprint.

The Germans' international programme for the 1957 season, among others, calls for meets with Spain, Holland, Poland, Luxembourg, and France.—United Press.



Nominate YOUR Hongkong Footballer Of The Year

Members of the public are invited to nominate Hongkong's Footballer of the Year for the current season.

It is a popularity poll organised by the China Mail, and nomination coupons will be accepted until the closing date to be announced later.

The two qualifications for nomination are:

(1) Footballing prowess

(2) Sportsmanship on the field of play

Nominations should be addressed to the Editor, China Mail, Wyndham Street.

To the Editor, China Mail,

My nomination for Hongkong's Footballer of the Year, taking into regard his playing ability and his sportsmanship on the field of play is

of the Club.

(Signed)

BOYS AND GIRLS GET FREE GOLF COACHING SCHEME IN NEW ZEALAND

Wellington. Hundreds of New Zealand boys and girls are to be seen every Saturday morning on golf courses throughout the country swinging their way towards proficiency. They do it under a scheme, organised by the recently formed New Zealand Golf Foundation, which has already produced much promising material.

One of the main aims of this scheme is to raise New Zealand's standard of golf in international competition by matching correct technique to youngsters still at school. All instruction whether by club professionals or amateurs is paid for by the Foundation, which raises its funds mainly by a levy on all adult golfers.

A non-profit organisation, the New Zealand Foundation follows very closely the set-up of the Golf Foundation of Great Britain but with the necessary modifications for New Zealand conditions. Although it is not the organisation's intention that golf should interfere with other school sports, most of the youngsters are being recruited from the Dominion's secondary schools.

PUBLIC COURSES
Already, a number of these have set aside corners of school grounds for golf coaching purposes and have provided facilities for indoor instruction.

The main job of teaching, however, is undertaken on club and public courses.

The plan of instruction suggested to the clubs covers a 12-lesson course, each of at least one hour, going by stages through the lofted iron, putting and finally to wood shots from the tee.

In classes of up to 20, the youngsters are given every encouragement and as they become more proficient are given incentive in the nature of free subscriptions to the golf club of their choice.

Any girl or boy showing talent above normal is offered a comprehensive system of professional and amateur coaching the costs of which will be borne entirely by the Foundation.

Some of the youngsters who have passed through the preliminary stages of instruction, are already taking a prominent part in their club competitions. — China Mail Special.

No Ban On Professional Boxing

Capetown, May 7. South Africa's Minister of Justice, Mr. C. R. Swart, said here today that he was not prepared to ban professional boxing in South Africa as a result of the death of South African boxer, Jimmy Elliot, at Johannesburg last Sunday.

Elliot died after being knocked out in the sixth round of his title fight against British Empire Middleweight Champion, Pat McAteer. Members of both government and opposition parties are to ask the South African Government to abolish professional boxing. Swart said that Elliot's death was a "terribly sad occurrence but similar tragedies occurred in other sports, such as rugby and there was little that could be done about it."

He said that new boxing and wrestling regulations would be published after Parliament rises and the control would be strengthened, calling for appointment of new boards to administer the two prize-fighting codes. — France Press.

J. L. Manning Now Watch Messrs. Vermont And O. I.

MILLIONAIRE SOCCER DADDIES WANT CHARLES II

Let there be no panic if Britain seems overrun with Italian and Sunderland millionaires chasing transfers and true confessions!

A nation's football can survive the shocks of two world wars and of Chelsea winning the championship will not disintegrate merely because now and then a player thinks spaghetti grows on trees.

Of course, John Charles will not be the last, any more than he was the first. There will be others beckoned by jewelled fingers of Italy's Soccer Daddies.

to a land where not many months ago 320 allegations of bribery in the game officially were investigated. We must expect some of the limit bids soon for brother Melvyn Charles, of Swansea, and Tommy Taylor and Duncan Edwards, of Manchester United. No Eusby Hambro is safe in his bed tonight. The hunt is on.

It is secret that he would like to sign Charles II, of Swansea. Clearly he thinks there's every chance that Melvyn would like to keep his brother company in a strange city. Take it from me that his agents will be angling soon.

Not before time. Torino have never regained their old splendour since their entire team were killed in an air crash in 1949.

In 1949, Britain's Jesse Carver, guiding Lazio into fourth place in the table, and on fabulous bonuses if his team win the championship next season, more Anglo-Italian deals must be on the way.

But we must keep, correctly, the proportions of this Italian Soccer set-up. How big is the threat to Britain's stars?

Italian clubs are permitted only three foreign players. Few vacancies exist now because this quota is almost taken up.

Furthermore, of the maximum number of overseas players permitted, the third cannot be signed unless the other two are of Italian extraction—as Charles's firm was—or have been with the club for five years.

So Britain could not be raided for more than half a dozen players at the most during the next year.

Yet even that threat must be countered. Our League clubs cannot afford to lose the few footballers who pack in the cup.

How is this to be done under a system which stops players cashing in on transfers?

at home, but cannot interfere with the tempting sums offered abroad.

The easy answer is to scrap the British system, and let footballers deal with League clubs here as Charles has dealt with Juventus.

The snag, of course, is that this would make it even easier for our players to move around. And players who remain loyal to their clubs will be at a financial disadvantage to those who don't. Where's the morality in that?

The answer is false the pay of the footballers here and there. Our conditions competitive. Grade it, too, to encourage skill and reward length of service.

But for the life of me I will not let Italian Soccer Daddies tear up the principles of our system, and substitute for its essential function of fairness to all the reckless patronage of wealth for the wandering few.

OUR SYSTEM
Besides, has the Italian way of football stopped undesirable activities? Remember, I told you about those 329 allegations of bribery.

That was in the summer of 1955. The Control Commission cleared 323 and said the other six were doubtful.

But, according to Italian law, bribery in sport is not an offence. This is a bit of a help, as you will admit.

So, on the whole, I think our system is better and that it will survive the crisis. As Mr. Ditchburn's investigators will soon find out.

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Punished without mercy!

Triumph of new self-winding watch

ROLEX of Geneva Tudor Oyster Prince specially for men, who want a self-winding watch of high quality—without paying the highest price. To prove the Tudor's perfect efficiency, Rolex devised a series of tests in which it was exposed to the arch-enemy of the ordinary self-winding watch, vibration. In one, the Tudor Oyster Prince was strapped to the wrist of a workman operating a pneumatic drill for a total of 30 hours. The indestructible Tudor emerged from the ordeal quite unharmed, ticking as accurately as ever.

Two famous Rolex features—the water-proof Oyster case, and the "rotor" self-winding mechanism—make the Tudor, Prince a miracle of precision.

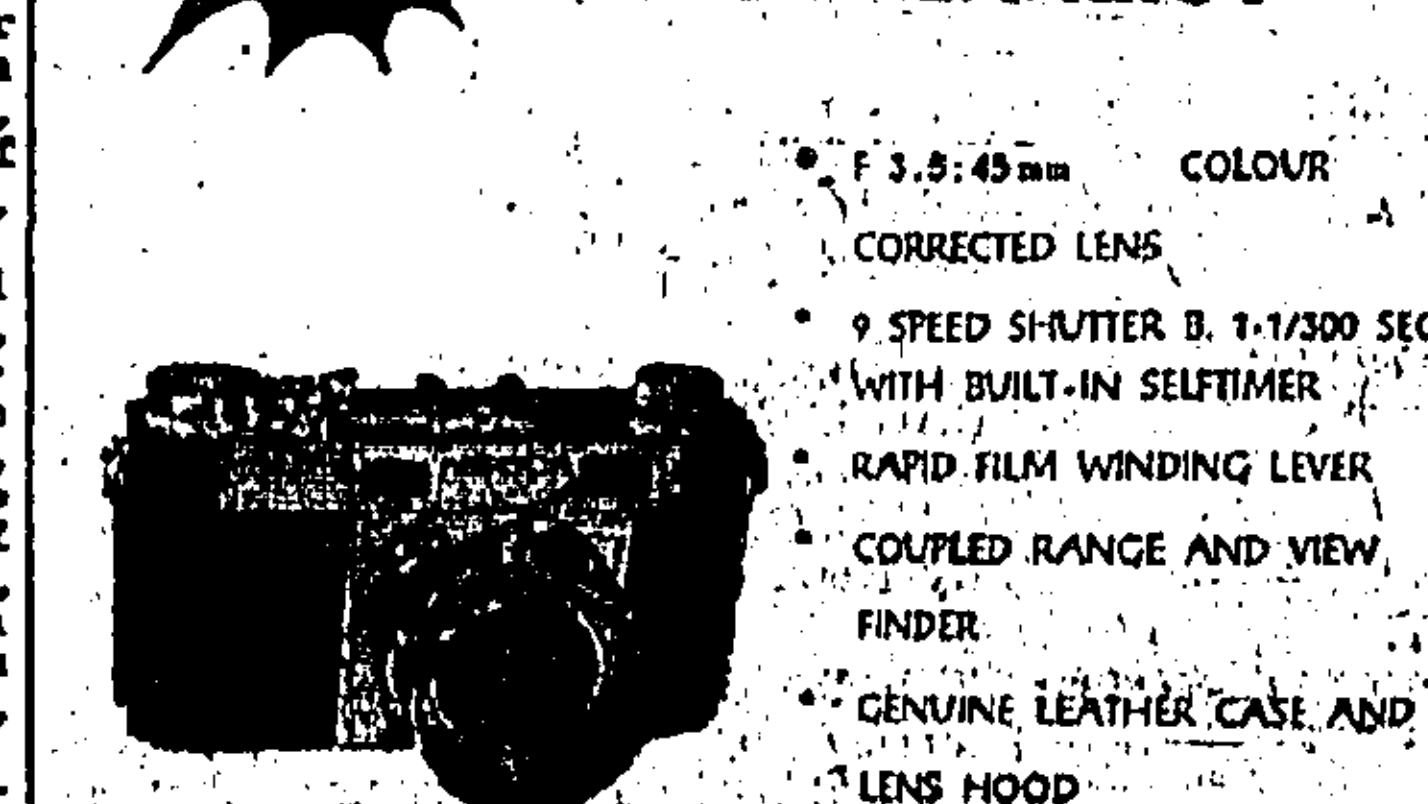
If your aspirations are higher than your bank balance, go to your nearest Rolex jeweller. Ask to see the beautiful new Tudor Oyster Prince, in gleaming stainless steel.



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NORTHAMPTONSHIRE BEATEN

West Indies Forced To Fight Harder Than Expected

Northampton, May 7. West Indies followed up their innings victory over Worcestershire in the opening match of the tour by beating Northamptonshire by four wickets in an exciting finish to the second game here today.

The touring team had to fight much harder than expected after Northamptonshire had made a fine recovery to score a second innings total of 332 and set the West Indies to make 96 runs for victory.

This seemed a moderate task with over two and a half hours left for play, but after an opening stand of 49, half the side were out for 65. John Goddard, captain of the tourists, then rallied the side when 18 runs were still needed and six wickets down.

He hit two splendid boundaries and finally made the winning stroke with ten minutes left. Desmond Barrick (122) and Australian-born George Tribe (101) added 115 for the 4th wicket to help Northamptonshire's recovery. Final scores were: West Indies, 332 for seven declared and 96 for six; Northamptonshire 91 and 332.

Tribe, whose innings lasted 213 minutes and included two sixes and 15 fours, became the first Northamptonshire batsman to score a century against any West Indies team and also had the honour of being the first batsman to take a century off the present touring side.

LAST MAN OUT
Barrick, who came in at the fall of the second wicket, was last man out. His 122, made in six hours five minutes, contained 17 boundaries.

Their stand of 170 was a fine effort and they completely over-shadowed their colleagues, the next best score being Jack Livingston with 27. The opinion of most onlookers was that Tribe and Barrick proved that the West Indies

King Babar Wins Chester Vase By A Short Head

Chester, May 7. Mr F. O. Ferrell's King Babar won the Chester Vase run over one mile and five furlongs and 75 yards, here today. He beat Lord Rosborough's Donald by a short head, with Mr Arpad Blesch's Papayer four lengths further away third of five runners.

Official starting prices: 9-2 King Babar, 11-10 Favorite Donald, 7-4 Papayer. Flying Bar did not run.—Reuter.

NAMESAKES

INSTRUCTIONS: Fill in the spaces against each of the clues below with a word related to my life. The letters in circles spell out my name. Who am I?

1	Halting
2	This table
3	London station
4	They come in
5	Miss Perkins' town?
6	Former journalist?
7	Rescuing
8	Travellers
9	Breathing space?
10	Leave-takings
11	Such a master
12	After
13	Leaf
14	Rail junction

Solution on Page 9

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Page 10 WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1957.

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

'It's Pure Drivel'

IN youth no complaint is more healthy than restlessness. Young people cast around for the right line to follow, like hound puppies lost for the scent, and doing so they can try their parents sorely. But such searching often holds more promise for the future than too easy acceptance of the first job that offers, and it is only when restlessness becomes a chronic, that it becomes a problem, as it seems to have done for Adrian.

Adrian is a lanky New Zealander of 29, whose first hunger strike to protest against the suspension of Hungarian immigration into the United States, reliable sources said.

A total of 3,000 Hungarian inmates of the refugee camp near here said they would "refuse to touch any food, indefinitely, unless the United States lifts the ban on Hungarian immigrants," the sources added.

The hunger strike went into effect early this morning and was provoked by an alleged statement by an American immigration official to the effect that "the United States cannot accept any more Hungarian refugees."—United Press.

THE BANK BOOK
SINCE then he has tried his hand at many things—as a clerk, typist, X-ray technician, clerk, in three continents. A short time ago, Adrian decided professional photography was his best. He became a student photographer, and wrote a letter home. "Dear Dad," he wrote, "please send my bank savings book, as I need the money to visit Germany and study photography there."

Letters from his father always had, but in none of them was the bank book mentioned, though Adrian introduced the subject into each of his replies. The other day, at Bow Street, Adrian pleaded guilty to stealing two pocket dictionaries from a station bookstall.

DOUBTS
"I HOPED my father would be notified of my action," he said to Sir Laurence Dunne, the chief magistrate, "and seeing that I was reduced to stealing, would send me my bank book. I chose to play last night in the cell, instead of accepting bail, in order to punish myself," he added in a martyred voice. "Just you listen to me," said Sir Laurence. "It's pure drivel, this story of stealing to attract attention. Pay a fine of £5."

Refugees On Hunger Strike

Saleburg, Austria, May 7. Desperate Hungarian refugees today decided on an unlimited hunger strike to protest against the suspension of Hungarian immigration into the United States, reliable sources said.

A total of 3,000 Hungarian inmates of the refugee camp near here said they would "refuse to touch any food, indefinitely, unless the United States lifts the ban on Hungarian immigrants," the sources added.

The hunger strike went into effect early this morning and was provoked by an alleged statement by an American immigration official to the effect that "the United States cannot accept any more Hungarian refugees."—United Press.

Test Postponed One Day

Las Vegas, May 7. The first US atomic test shot of the spring—summer series was postponed today from May 15 to May 16, the Nevada test organization announced.

Nine nuclear explosions are to be set off at the Nevada test site, 70 miles northwest of Las Vegas during the series. Mr. James Reeves, test manager, said the extra 24 hours would be required for first shot. Reuter.

Partial Disarmament Agreement In Sight

London, May 7. All the delegations to the London session of the United Nations disarmament subcommittee seem convinced that a partial agreement on disarmament is now in view, sources close to the American delegation indicated.

The primary task now was to select the common elements from the various proposals submitted to the subcommittee for inclusion in a general agreement, these sources said.

The American delegation indicated to study closely the latest Soviet plan for partial disarmament and ground and air supervision which the other western delegations considered as a possible basis for negotiation.

It was announced that Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence of the University of California, a Nobel prize winner and one of the top American specialists on nuclear questions, would shortly arrive in London to serve as an attaché to the American delegation.

HEADS TASK GROUP
Dr. Lawrence is Chairman of the special nuclear task group set up to advise President Eisenhower, and he will probably study the technical aspects of the Soviet proposals. He will be accompanied by another of the special group, Dr. Mark Mills.

American sources said the suggestion made today to the disarmament subcommittee by Harold Stassen, head of the American delegation, for a control on exports and imports of arms might be accompanied by a ban on arms shipments to certain regions.

Mr. Stassen also suggested that the movement of land, sea and air forces across frontiers through international waterways and over air routes should be reported in advance to an international control organization. Stassen said these two suggestions were not indispensable but would be useful. —France-Press.

Put Panama Canal Under UN Control Suggests American

Washington, May 7.

A magazine editor, Norman Cousins, proposed today that the United States place the Panama Canal under United Nations control as an example of a new approach to the problem of world peace.

His proposal was made at a banquet of the American-Israel Society, a private organization. Guests included the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. William Rountree, some members of Congress and nine ambassadors.

Mr. Cousins, editor of the Saturday Review, said in a dinner address that peace depended on a "rule of law in the world" and the United Nations should be made into a "vehicle for world law" seeking justice "for the entire human community."

"The big need is to get through to peoples—especially the Russians and Chinese, and Arabs—and convince them that a big design is in the making from which they will not be excluded so long as their leaders are willing to subscribe to the rules of the game and submit themselves to enforceable world law," he said.

Mr. Cousins listed three ways in which the US could "demonstrate our constructive and effective interest in the Middle East." As the first of these, he said, "we should advocate that the principal international waterways should be placed under the jurisdiction and operation of the United Nations."

"As evidence of our good faith we should offer to place the Panama Canal under United Nations control. We are in the fortunate position of being able to use the Panama Canal as a concrete example of the principle we espouse before the United Nations. Indeed, our relations with the Arab countries would profit more from such an example than from the kind of military aid that is now being sought."

Mr. Cousins' two other proposals were that the US (1) call in the United Nations for an end to Arab-Israeli belligerency, and (2) make a "mis-sive new effort" inside the UN on behalf of refugees in Palestine, India, Pakistan and elsewhere. —United Press.

Buried Treasure: More Information Needed

Kuala Lumpur, May 7. Mr. N. M. Warrington, General Manager of Malayan Collieries, said today that if he were given more exact information on where a Japanese corporal claimed he buried treasure on Malaya's Batu Arang coalfields in 1945 he might be able to find it.

Earlier, the corporal, Yozaburo Yamada, a restaurant owner in Kanazawa City, claimed in a report to Japan that he buried 100 pounds of gold and silver, six boxes of silver, two boxes of diamonds, rubies and other jewels in an abandoned coalmine south of Batu Arang after it had been collected by the wartime Commander-in-Chief of Japanese forces, General Tomoyuki Yamashita.

Cardinal's Historic Visit To Rome

Vatican City, May 7. Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, Primate of Poland, will arrive in Rome tomorrow on a visit regarded in some quarters as of almost historic importance. He is the first cardinal to visit Rome from a Communist-ruled country. He will report to Pope Pius XII on what is considered here to be the crucial role he played in helping Poland last autumn and winter to avoid the fate of Hungary.

Rigid "precautions are being taken in his own interest and in those of his followers in Poland, to prevent him being received openly in Rome as a hero of the Roman Catholic Church of today, which many claim him to be.

According to present Vatican plans, the public and the press will be admitted to only one ceremony in which he will take part.

Even the confinement of the cardinal's "red hat" by the Pope will be in private.

In this atmosphere of semi-secrecy and highly disciplined discretion, the 55-year-old cardinal will visit the 12 sacred congregations, the "ministries" of the central government of the Roman Catholic Church.

His office of bishop imposes on him the duty to report to these congregations at regular intervals and to discuss with them

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith

"I don't know whether Emily likes us or not—she only invites us when she wants to borrow dishes for a party!"

Counsel Asks For "Not Guilty" Verdict

Mr. Lawrence Leong, defending Chan Ping-wai, 31-year-old fitter charged with the murder of his sister-in-law, delivered his closing address to the all-male jury this morning at the Criminal Sessions.

Mr. Leong asked for a verdict of not guilty because of what he called "insufficient evidence." He submitted, however, that if the jury were of the opinion that there was a case against Chan, then they should find him guilty but insane.

The case is being tried before Mr. Justice C. W. Rees. Chan was alleged to have murdered Lau Chow-hang, 29, shortly after 12 noon on January 9 in Bridges Street, by stabbing her with a triangular scraper.

Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr, Senior Crown Counsel, is prosecuting, assisted by Det. Inspector J. W. Currie. Mr. R. H. Hindmarsh, of Messrs Deacons, is instructing Mr. Leong.

In his address, Mr. Leong recalled the evidence that the accused took his little daughter to the house of his sister-in-law in Bridges Street, and he submitted that no sane man would have taken a child along if he went there for the purpose of killing someone else.

As to the metal scraper, Mr. Leong said the evidence was that it was an instrument used by the accused in his trade as a moly mechanic.

If Chan had taken the instrument along with him to kill the woman, he said, it would have been defeating his own purpose in going there with the girl, because he wanted his sister-in-law to take care of the girl, and she would be of no use to him dead.

NOT CHALLENGED
Counsel said the accused had stated that he had felt his blood "rushing up to his head and felt shaky and warm all over." That evidence, Mr. Leong said, was not challenged by the Crown.

He submitted that the evidence amounted to this: that at the time of the incident, not only did Chan not know what he was doing, but that immediately after the incident, he did not realize the gravity of it.

Chan did not realize the danger of the position he was in. He took the child with him and walked away as if nothing had happened.

Dr. Yap, Mr. Leong went on, had said that in his opinion the accused knew what he was doing and that he knew that what he was doing was wrong. Under cross-examination, Dr. Setten (psychiatrist called by the Defence) also said the same thing.

Quoting from a legal authority, Counsel told the jury that the issue of insanity was an issue of fact. It was therefore a question for the jury, and not for medical men, "however eminent" to decide.

UP TO JURY
He said the jury may or may not accept the opinion of Dr. Yap and Dr. Setten in this regard. Each of these two doctors, he said, had examined Chan for a few hours only, whereas the jury had had a chance to observe him for two days in the course of the trial.

If, Mr. Leong said, the jury decided that Chan was highly probable that, at the time of the incident, Chan did not know that what he was doing was wrong, then they should

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at G.P.O., Hongkong. The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than those shown below. Particulars regarding parcel mails can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8

By Air
Korea, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 6 p.m.
Thailand, India, Australia, New Zealand & Ceylon, 6 p.m.
By Surface
Philippines, 4 p.m.
North Borneo, 4 p.m.
Formosa, East India, S. Africa, Brazil, N. & S. Rhodesia & Nyasaland, Persia, Iraq, (Baghdad), Argentina, Parana direct, 4 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, MAY 9

By Air
Peking, Shanghai, Hankow, Kanton, Hongkong, 7 a.m.
Japan, 7 a.m.
Thailand, Pakistan, Lebanon, Germany, France, 2 p.m.
India, Ceylon, 2 p.m.
Philippines, 2 p.m.
Thailand, East India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain, Europe, 6 p.m.
U.S.A., 6 p.m.

By Surface
China, Formosa, India, 7 a.m.
N. Borneo, Hawaii, Australia, New Zealand, 11 a.m.
Japan, 11 a.m.
Thailand, India, 2 p.m.
Middle East, France & Italy, 4 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, MAY 10

By Air
Cambodia, Malaysia, Indonesia, Burma, 9 a.m.
Japan, 9 a.m.
Formosa, Japan, Korea, Okinawa, 11 a.m.
Thailand, India, Australia, New Zealand, 2 p.m.
Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., 3 p.m.
Thailand, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.
Japan, 6 p.m.

By Surface
China, Formosa, India, 7 a.m.
N. Borneo, Hawaii, Australia, New Zealand, 11 a.m.
Japan, 11 a.m.
Thailand, India, 2 p.m.
Middle East, France & Italy, 4 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

Exercises By Hongkong Flotilla

Launched yesterday took part in routine exercises around Lantau and other islands in the New Territories. Taking part in the exercises were six launches and one MFV which worked the target.

During the night the boats performed night encounter exercises and in the process, fired rocket flares.

Radio Hongkong

5.30 p.m., "Women Only"—A weekly magazine introduced by Linda Roberts, 6 p.m., Programme Requested by Marguerite, 7 p.m., News, 7.30 p.m., News, 8 p.m., News, 8.30 p.m., News, 9 p.m., News, 9.30 p.m., News, 10 p.m., News, 10.30 p.m., News, 11 p.m., News, 11.30 p.m., News, 12 p.m., News.

REDIFFUSION

3 p.m., Wednesday Concert—King Stephen Overture, Opus 11 of Beethoven, 4 p.m., The Story of Beethoven, 4.30 p.m., The Story of Beethoven, 5 p.m., The Story of Beethoven, 5.30 p.m., The Story of Beethoven, 6 p.m., The Story of Beethoven, 6.30 p.m., The Story of Beethoven, 7 p.m., The Story of Beethoven, 7.30 p.m., The Story of Beethoven, 8 p.m., The Story of Beethoven, 8.30 p.m., The Story of Beethoven, 9 p.m., The Story of Beethoven, 9.30 p.m., The Story of Beethoven, 10 p.m., The Story of Beethoven, 10.30 p.m., The Story of Beethoven, 11 p.m., The Story of Beethoven, 11.30 p.m., The Story of Beethoven, 12 p.m., The Story of Beethoven.

Work Together Recommendation

Strasbourg, May 7. The Parliamentary Assembly of the seven-nation Western European Union today unanimously approved a recommendation that their governments should work together on guided missile research and production.

The Assembly consists of some 80 members of parliament from the seven nations—Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg. They are holding a four-day session here to discuss defence and security problems. —Reuter.

MAN DETAINED

A Chinese has been detained by the Police in connection with the larceny of a fountain pen from another Chinese man in Tai Po Road near Wong Chuk Street, Kowloon.

Rose Marie Reid Jewels of the Sea... a delightful and extensive selection of Styles in glamorous beach-bright shades.

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